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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 280. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

ID ... of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
"26th Nov.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
8th Dec. (?	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
10th "	Persia	8000	...	...
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
16th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
6th "	India	8000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada.	3785	26th. Nov.	6th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itamo.	6265	29th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamote.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru.	——	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—
U. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo ...	...	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi..	5,573	...	30th April.

FARES.	1stclas Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	591	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.
RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lisoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)		London	
Hankow		Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin		Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong		(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe		Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York	Tsingtau
		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
CHAKDARA, 3,080, Thurs. 26th Nov., 9 a.m. LHASA, 2,134, 27th November, *Direct. LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 30th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.
S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 26th November, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Bahrim, and Bushire.
FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2998 tons, about 28th November, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, and Zanzibar.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
28th November 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"..	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"..	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 191
S.S "Scindia"..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

Those of us who realise that the nation is best served by
CONFIDENCE
AND
A CHEERFUL SPIRIT
will undoubtedly rise to the occasion in spite of the depression of war, and will insist on carrying out a programme in entirety for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
AS USUAL,
thereby setting an example to those lugubriously inclined, compelling them to join in the chorus of
NO!
to the question of
ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?
It is with pleasure that we publish the fact that as far as
BRITISH JEWELLERY
supplies are concerned there has been no suspension of imports (unlike those of the enemy), and if may be of interest for our readers to know that we are offering
BRITISH-MADE
Bracelets, Brooches, Nicklets, Pendants, Watch Chains and Ladies' Guards &c.
IN GOLD
EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES
we have some unique and beautiful designs which our long experience and our large purchases enable us to sell at lower prices, quality for quality, than those who do not understand this trade, but merely buy a few to help complete stock in imitation of the "**Universal Provider**" system.
Of our new goods we regret we have no
ILLUSTRATED LIST
at present. We therefore invite all who are seeking
WEDDING PRESENTS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS OR SOUVENIRS.
to pay our establishment a visit when we are sure that the character and
DISTINCTIVENESS
of our **Unrivalled Stock** will be made apparent.
MARCKS & CO., LTD..
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
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Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 934

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

IF you want over Rs. 1,000 Profit monthly, by investing Rs. 15,000, don't apply without particulars to Box No. 1028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4502

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—The Hotel needs no glaring advertisements. It is always recommended by its numerous customers to their friends. A trial will convince you. Terms moderate. 4488

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED

WANTED MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS (second hand). Apply stating condition and price to BAND MASTER 7th Hants Colaba. 4505

CARLTON HOTEL.—Wanted PIANIST for orchestra, evenings only. Also HARD-WORKING HEAD BARMAN.

Apply sharp to—

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

WANTED Door Keeper, Musicians, Native Stage Carpenter and Painter, also Bioscope Operator. Apply personally, Manager, PALADIOM, LATE LA SCALA THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road, between 10 a.m., and 1 p.m. 4504

THE WOLSELEY MOTORS, LTD. (Proprietors Messrs. Vickers Ltd.) invite applications for the post of Local Accountant. Candidates must have had at least three years practical experience in accounts (experience in this country only, not being a disqualification). The candidate appointed must be willing to be generally useful in the show-rooms as he may be at times required and an elementary knowledge of the motor industry and driving will be considered favourably. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials of efficiency in accountancy, and of personal character to be sent to

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Bombay.

4468

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CLERK OF WORKS, Kidderpore Docks, on a pay of Rs. 300 per month with free quarters. Applicants must be over 25 and under 35 years of age.

The work consists of supervising the carrying out of all repairs to and the maintenance of quarters, sheds, warehouses, jetties, roads, etc., at the Docks including the construction of all minor additions thereto, also supervising the conservancy staff.

Applicants must be able to level, set out and measure up works and prepare estimates and contract certificates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience addressed to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, should be submitted before noon on the 9th of December, 1914.

17th November, 1914. 3941

WANTED by the Jharia Board of Health for the Jharia Mining Settlement, Bihar India, a Chief Sanitary Officer on a pay of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month, with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employés of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa. Travelling Allowance at 1st class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified medical men possessing a European Diploma of Public Health, with previous experience of sanitary work, need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of Government, in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to, 15th February, 1915.

S. R. HIGNELL, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
and
Chairman of the Jharia Board of Health,
Purulia,
B. N. Ry.
Bihar & Orissa,
India.

3984

WANTED.

WANTED—SUB-INSPECTORS for State Police pay Rs. 40 to 80 according to qualifications, trained hands should apply to GENERAL SUPDT. POLICE, Kotah. 5042

WANTED a very smart hardworking EUROPEAN STEWARD, must have hotel experience, total abstainer. Good salary to competent man.

Apply personally at 6 p. m.

CARLTON HOTEL.

4506

WANTED an ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100-5-125. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Only Hindu graduates should apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 1027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4492

WANTED.—For VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL, Barwani a graduate strong in Mathematics and History. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th December, 1914.

THE SUPERINTENDENT
STATE EDUCATION,
4485 BARWANI, C. I.

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar.
4439

FOR SALE.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

READY FOR SALE.—THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY, 1915, in sizes foolscap, quarto, and octavo, recently bound and printed on fine paper, cheapest of its kind, giving English, Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan, dates and gazetted holidays, and also containing other valuable information on matters such as filing suits, and petitions, stamping documents and other general topics. For particulars please apply to MR. HASANALLY ABDOOLALLY Proprietor, Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 4503

FOR SALE.—One big Ice Machine by H. J. West. Capacity, one ton in 24 hours.

2. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.

3. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.

Above are all ether machines.

Also a complete Electrical Plant, suitable for Palace lighting, etc., consisting of 3 Portable Loco Boilers, 3 Marshall Vertical Engines and Silvertown Dynamos, with control, Switchboard, total capacity of two machines K.W. 21 at 110 Volts each, and one machine K. W. at 110 Volts, Direct current, complete with steam piping, Pumps and all accessories.

The undersigned will be prepared to consider any reasonable offer for part or whole of the above, of which full particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Marwar State, Jodhpur.

TO BE LET

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR Gowalia Tank on the Hill. Open all sides. Any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Apply with—D. L. BATLEEBOYE. 4472

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnac Road. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, FORT, Bombay.—The premier residential hotel, exclusively for Europeans.

Brightest, healthiest and most central hotel in Bombay, within a few minutes of the two main railway stations, post and telegraph officers, gymkhana and principal clubs.

Replete with every modern convenience, lifts to all floors, electric lights and fans in every room.

Single rooms from Rs. 6/- per day. Suites from Rs. 350/- per month.

Catering in all its Branches.

Telephone No. 2,550.

Telegrams:—"Carlton."

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager

416

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—2ND FLOOR, house No. 144, Princes Dock, large airy and comfortable for Europeans. Apply DINSHAW MERWAN on premises. 4476

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

TO BE LET First class offices on the first floor of a house on Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Thacker & Co. Ld., with floor space of nearly 4,700 square feet. Will be fitted with Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS.
HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.

4509

TO BE LET The FIRST FLOOR of WELLINGTON HOUSE at Apollo Bunder with Electric lights and fans and tiled flooring. This is a favourite house. For rent and other particulars, apply to

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HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.

4495

TO BE LET.—TWO GOOD FLATS in ALEXANDRA HOUSE on Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, with Electric lights and fans Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
HOUSE AGENTS.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458.

4505

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SURAT.

In the matter of the INDIAN BOBBIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913.

Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI,
Official Liquidator.
The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
(in liquidation).

4370

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PERNEM, GOA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from 11th of December next, at 13 hours, before the Committee of Land a PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, will take place in the premises of the Finance Office, at Nova-Goa, of plots of land, State Property, situated at Pernem, Goa, a list of them is kept in the Portuguese Consulate-General, Apollo Bunder. Those who desire to bid at, shall have to prove that they have deposited in the Government treasury the amount of Rs. 50 in accordance with the art. 60 of the Government Order No. 153, issued on the 8th May, 1906. The list and the conditions are kept for the examination of the interested parties in the Portuguese Consulate-General. The fact of making an offer at the auction implies that the bidders are aware and accept all terms mentioned and published in the Government Gazette and others.

ALFREDO CASANOVA,
4511 Consul-General for Portugal.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA, 1914.

To be held between 24th and 28th December, 1914, over the Tollygunge Course by kind permission of the Tollygunge Club.

The competition will be match play throughout.

No player shall be allowed to enter whose handicap is over 4 at any Eastern club of which he is a member.

There will also be an open handicap at the Royal Calcutta Golf Club's Course at Tollygunge between 24th December, 1914, and 1st January, 1915, for a Challenge Bowl presented by the proprietors of the "Asian" and a Cup for the best score by a visiter.

Entries close 14th December, 1914.

Post entries from visitors only will be received up to 19th December, 1914.

Full particulars can be had on application to

A. C. BAINES,
Secretary, Royal Calcutta Golf Club,
Maidan, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of HAJI ESMAIL HAJI YUSUF (Ahmedabadi), late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. HAROON ADAM residing at Colaba without the Fort.
2. ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDUL RAHIM and
3. EBRAHIM HAJI TARMAHOMED both residing at Bhuj Mohalla without the Fort.
4. ABDUL LATIF HAJI ABDUL REHMAN residing at Bhownagree Moholla without the Fort and
5. ESMAIL ADAM residing at Bhuj Moholla without the Fort, all of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants the five Executors named in the Will and the Codicil of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B MALABARI,
The 16th day of November, 1914.

Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fortieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business.

I. To Receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1914.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th December, 1914, to 23rd December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of
Directors.
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secy.

Bombay, 21st Bombay, 1914.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 10th December, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 10th December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1914.

NOTICE.

S. S. "STEINTURM" and "MOLTKEFELS."

THE PRIZE COURT, Colombo, has authorised the Crown to convey cargoes of these ships to Madras and Calcutta and to collect freight and agency charges on released goods which will be delivered there. Goods consigned to Chittagong will be delivered at Calcutta. The ships will sail on or about the 10th December 1914. This notice is issued under the directions of the Colombo Prize Court, to enable consignees to effect insurance. Applications for delivery should be sent to Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Company, Madras, or to Messrs. Graham & Co. at Calcutta.

F. BOWES,
Principal Collector of Customs,
4513 Colombo.
21st November, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between Messrs. J. A. WITZIG, BEJANJI PESTONJI and RUSTOMJI K. KAVARANA, until recently carrying on business as Proprietors of Savoy Hotel and Restaurant at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, was, so far as regards the said Mr. J. A. WITZIG, dissolved as of the 7th of October, 1914, when the said Mr. J. A. WITZIG retired from the partnership.

The said Messrs. BEJANJI PESTONJI and RUSTOMJI K. KAVARANA have since the 7th of October, 1914, been carrying on and will hereafter carry on the said business on their own account.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI ROMER & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Bejanji Pestonji and Rustomji K. Kavarana,
Proprietors,
Savoy Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1914, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after Monday, the 21st day of December 1914, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th day of December 1914.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 8th day of December, 1914, to 21st day of December, 1914, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1914. 4508

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the partnership existing between my clients Messrs. CHAGAN KHUSHAL AND MR. DARASHAH RUSTOMJI ARYA in the firm of M. DARASHAH and CO., has been dissolved as from the 1st of April 1914, and Merchants are hereby requested to make payments at my clients shop in the Mulji Jetha Market and they are hereby warned against dealing with or making any payments to the said Mr. Darashah Framji Shroff as a partner in the said firm of Messrs. M. Darashah and Co., his authority to act for or receive any money on behalf of the said firm of M. Darashah and Co., having come to an end.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1914.

NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs.
Chagan Khushal.

4507

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PETTY STORES, from the 1st April, 1915, to the 28th February, 1916, will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 17th December, 1914.

Forms of Tenders and Schedule can be had on application but not later than the 12th December, 1914, at a cost of one Rupee per set.

The samples of articles to be supplied can be inspected and full particulars regarding them can be obtained at the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

C. BELL, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Superintendent.

Gun Carriage Factory,
Jubbulpore, 20th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Rooms, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned Furniture:—

Property of a gentleman going abroad.

One lot of photographic goods, such as cameras, lenses by Ross and others, mounts and other varieties of photo articles.

Property of a Khoja gentleman.

Wardrobe in three pieces, chest of drawers, sofas, and couch, chairs, writing table, etc.

By order of Mr. Kanji Mavji, the executor of the late Mararani Vahuji, such as iron tripod, iron cots, large lot of law and other books, ornament scale, stools and carpet, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.

On TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh, sell by Public Auction, at the Share Brokers' Hall at Share Bazar, Fort.

110 Fully paid up shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each.

4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th November, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, the whole of the building materials of house No. 444 situate at Abdul Rehman Street, acquired from Mr. F. D. Kuari.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

NEXT SATURDAY, 28th.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

PRESENTS

PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COMPANY,

THE

'GROTESQUES'

INCLUDING

Mr. Fred Winn.

(Now Playing at the Palace Theatre London)

LILIAN GWYNNE
MONA GRIFFIN
IRENE GREVILLE
LESLI GLENROY
HUGH BAYLY
ARTHUR ARGENT
EWART SCOTT
ALBERT SIMNER

IN

Music, Mirth, and Melody

AND THEIR FAMOUS BURLESQUE

"The Village Concert"

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,

Prices:—Boxes Rs. 30 and 20. Sofas Rs. 15. Stalls Rs. 5 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 4 and 2. Gallery Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 seats.

COMING!
COMING!
COMING!!!

WHAT?
WHERE??
WHEN???

A simple solution for these three??

(1) A sensational Programme.
(2) In Olympia Picture Palace.
(3) From Saturday 28th. Nov.

Look for our particular Saturday Advertisement and Decide and Satisfy yourself.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Telephone No. 1266. Sandhurst Rd.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

(BY SOME OF THE BEST PARSI MUSICAL ARTISTES)

Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies

The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON

IN AID OF

THE OMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Saturday the 28th instant

at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

DOORS OPEN AT 4-0 P.M.

The programme will comprise piano solos, piano duet, violin solos, songs, unison chorus, mandoline concert, &c: An unique feature of the Concert will be an orchestra composed of about 30 Parsi ladies and gentlemen who will play selections of music.

PRICES OF TICKETS: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1½, 1

Tickets can be bought of

The Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4 Waterloo Mansions, Apollo.
Messrs. Marcks & Co., Hornby Road.
" Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.
B. Pestonji & Co., Parsi Bazar St., Fort
" Fredoon & Bunjor, Princess St.
Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Petit Mansions, Grant Road

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

Every Evening at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS!

We are showing every week films taken at great risk by intrepid operators, which are more complete and interesting than any photograph.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.

In which is shown for the first time on the screen

THE BRITISH ARMY ENTRENCHING!

And actually in the FIRING LINE!

GERM-HUNS AWAITING ATTACK.

The only film taken of the Huns in action;

CHERRY KEARTON'S CAMERA.

Riddled with bullets; yet by a miracle a film of the brave

KING OF THE BELGIANS

With his troops is intact, and is being shown this week.

Demonstrating that German Bullets cannot even destroy the Royal Hero in Cinematography!

1ST LIFE GUARDS IN BELGIUM,

Our King-Emperor's Body Guards in Battle Order.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

Britain's great supremacy in this science showing wireless in Warfare.

ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!

The great Australian Contingent leave amidst tremendous enthusiasm for Europe.

"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO GET TO BERLIN,
BUT THEY'LL GET RIGHT THERE!"

EXCELSIOR FILM COMEDIES

No advance in Prices.

Boxes Rs. 10, Sofas 7. Stalls 2. Dress Circle Rs. 2 & 1.

Pit Stalls Ans 8. Gallery Ans 4.

Follow the incidents in the world's greatest war at the Excelsior.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING AT GREAT EXPENSE

OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE DRAMA

A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. PETROSINO.

IN THREE PARTS—4000 FEET.

A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest based on Actual Occurrences showing the Thrilling Adventures of the Greatest 'Tec of the Age.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS

LATEST PICTURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIELD.

WEDDING OF THE RAJA OF THAKORA. Beautifully Coloured.

WHEN WOMEN ARE POLICE. A Ripping Comic.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS { PRIZE SHOW—5-30 to 6-45 / EXTRA „ —11-15 to 12-30.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd November 1914, was 30.122 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mereurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Nil ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Nil ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
M.	23	m	3	20	28	0	23	m	9	58a	19	8
			3	27a	24	6			9	9a	18	7
Tu.	24	m	4	17	27	6	24	m	11	17	19	7
			4	45a	23	11			10	28a	19	11
W.	25	m	5	18	26	2	25		0	23a	19	8
			6	18a	23	10			11	54a	20	9
Th.	26	m	6	21	25	7	26	m	1	16a	18	8
			7	45a	24	5						
F.	27	m	7	20	25	4	27	m	1	14	21	1
			8	47a	25	3			2	0a	18	2
S.	28	m	8	10	25	3	28	m	2	14	21	0
			9	31a	26	0			2	37a	17	8
Sun	29	m	8	50	25	4	29	m	2	58	20	10
			10	5a	26	8			3	10a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 23 (Monday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.
„ 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
„ 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
„ 26 (Thursday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
„ 27 (Friday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
„ 28 (Saturday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
„ 29 (Sunday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 9-4h, a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h, 3-9m, p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h, 8-7m, p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 50-4m, p.m.; Apogee, 27th, 6-4h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. 180—D27

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd of November, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (20th)	77.3	63.2	76	...	2.25	1.35
Jask	88.8	70.1	87	...	?	?
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.1	56.5	67	...	0.06	0.06
Rawalpindi	71.7	43.2	85	...	?	
Lahore	78.8	49.8	80	...	0.37	0.33
Hissar	79.6	49.9	70	...	0.00	
Ambala	76.7	51.1	78	...	?	?
Delhi	71.5	55.5	91	...	0.33	0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.5	54.3	60	...	0.00	-0.07
Mainpur	79.0	53.1	65	...	0.04	-0.09
Jhansi	81.6	54.0	57	...	0.00	-0.11
Cawnpore	79.2	53.9	71	...	0.00	-0.29
Allahabad	79.9	51.6	61	...	0.00	-0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	82.5	59.2	76	...	0.43	0.43
Karachi	83.9	70.6	73	...	0.01	-0.04
Ajmer	80.0	52.8	69	...	0.49	0.39
Jaipore	82.0	51.4	60	...	0.12	0.02
Kotah	83.2	59.6	54	...	0.26	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	86.8	70.5	66	...	0.09	0.09
Dwarka	88.8	76.8	50	...	0.00	-0.27
Veraval	89.2	57.9	54	...	0.21	-0.06
Rajkot	88.4	60.2	44	...	0.00	-0.19
Bhavnagar Para	?	63.5	68	...	0.70	0.58
Surat	90.5	65.7	60	...	0.00	-0.13
Ahmedabad	90.4	54.2	53	...	0.06	-0.06
Deesa	81.4	58.0	44	0	0.45	0.36
Neemuch	81.3	53.1	54	0	0.85	0.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	51.5	68	0	0	-0.33
Saugor	79.0	55.6	46	0	0.04	-0.27
Hoshangabad	82.1	54.8	68	0	1.34	1.00
Khandwa	84.4	54.0	64	0	0.20	-0.14
Akola	87.2	54.8	47	0	0	-0.37
Amraoti	85.2	52.9	54	0	0.01	-0.43
Nagpur	84.1	57.9	58	0	0.08	-0.58
Chanda	82.5	52.4	67	--	0	-0.56
Raipur	81.7	58.1	59	--	0	-0.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.6	73.0	67	...	0.18	-0.20
Ratnagiri	92.7	69.9	35	...	0.01	-0.59
Mormugao	85.2	70.6	81	...	0.48	-0.53
Karwar	88.6	65.8	87	...	2.65	1.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	55.1	63	...	1.78	1.41
Ahmednagar	84.1	56.0	50	...	1.68	1.14
Poona	84.8	56.3	70	...	0.55	-0.18
Sholapur	85.8	59.1	46	...	1.80	1.93
Bijapur	84.8	56.9	42	...	2.52	1.44
Belgaum	82.1	58.5	37	...	1.18	-0.29
Aurangabad	84.4	54.8	46	...	0.66	0.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.5	53.8	56	...	0.08	-0.48
Hyderabad	84.5	57.2	52	...	0	-0.85
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.5	68.6	91	...	2.01	-2.68
Calicut	88.7	70.1	81	...	2.24	-1.86
Cochin	88.8	74.9	75	...	4.67	-0.97
Colombo	83.2	69.4	90	...	6.35	-2.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	64.5	69	...	0.66	-2.96
Bellary	88.9	60.7	39	...	2.11	0.46
Cuddapah	88.9	59.7	62	...	2.49	0.08
Madras	86.2	65.2	69	...	11.28	1.28
Bangalore	81.7	55.5	51	...	1.32	-1.30
Coimbatore	90.1	62.8	60	...	0.56	-2.14
Trichinopoly	89.6	65.7	76	...	1.72	-2.12
Negapatam	84.9	70.1	91	...	8.13	-3.60

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The weather has been dry everywhere except in Burma where rainfall has been general.

The chief falls are:—Rangoon and Maymyo one and a half inches, Kyaukpyu and Yamethin one, Akyab two, Lashio three. The storm in the Bay is less marked this morning and appears to be still off the Arabian Coast.

Forcast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in excess in the north and south-east Punjab. Temperature during day is above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind and drier in the western districts of Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies have become lightly clouded in east Kathiawar but remain clear in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Bearer and at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the western districts of Hyderabad and light cloud over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is generally below the average.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry. An area of low pressure has appeared in the north-west owing probably to the unsettled conditions in the Persian area.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 22nd November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.870 Inches.
Temperature of Air ...	81.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	72 0 „
Dew Point ...	67 6 „
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.627 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) ...	1.4
Maximum temperature of Air ...	90.0 „
Minimum do. do. ...	75.4 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight ...	NNE, ENE, WNW, NWW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	5N 12N Miles

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hirabai, Khanderao L and M.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madh K and Ch.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand and Co, Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M & M Halimabai and anr. Amirbibi widow and ors. S. A. Tyabji Tyabji W. & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1017-13—Jehangir G & B Hamjabhoy Esoofally v. Pitamberdas Mohanlal & ors.

551-14—Crawford B & Co. Khatoobai v Bai Rastibai widow & ors. Crawford B & Co.

653-14—Payne & Co. The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. Nebaram Chandra Datta.

658-14—Payne & Co. The Same v. Jogindranath Sen and ors.

660-14—Payne & Co. The Same v. Devindra Nath Ballav.

758-14—Daphtary F. D. Kissonlal Ratanlal Daphtary v. Tulsiram Santaji Kale and anr. Jehangir M & Somji.

929-14—Dubash & Co. Ramgopal Madhowprasad a firm v. Dinanath Harnamdas a firm Jamsetji R & D.

935-14—Amin & Desai Kaleanji Bhanji v. Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Sakur a firm.

980-14—Hiralal & Co. Pestonji Dadabhoy Padsha and anr. Multani Purmal Odormal.

996-14—Amin and Desai Kallianji Dhanji v. Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Sakur a firm.

1020-14—C. P. D'Cunha Narrandas Goculdas & anr. v. Meghji Lakhmidas and anr.

1033-14—Payne & Co. Halimabai widow v. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors. Nadirshaw & D.

1051-14—Tyabji D & Co. Jotram Kidarnath a firm v. Chhabulal Ranchoddas a firm.

1073-14—Chitnis M & Mirza Ahmedbhai Vallibhai v. Memon Mahomedbhai Haji Hassam Nadirsha & D.

1123-14—F. R. Pavri The Indian Cotton Co. Ld., Baxiram Dhanrup.

1124-14—F. P. Pavri The same Ramnarayen Bhawaniram.

1138-14—Motichand & D Bhumaji Kapurchand a firm v. Somappa Niranjanappa Shindya a firm Shroff D & Dh.

1146-14—Rustomji & Gin Kamruddin Essufally v. Badrudin Mahomedally.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

899-12—Tyabji D and Co, Joharmal Ladhooram a firm v Chetram Harising and ors, Jam R and D, Part heard.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pochha and Co, Part heard, 16-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors, Matu J and M. F P Pavri.

Long Causes.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi v Abdulally Hamimji Paghdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

455-14—Jan R & D Abdulla Jusub v. Aminabai widow & ors Ragh N & Co.

631-14—Smetham B Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Runchod & anr Madh K & Ch & Co.

545-14—Bick M R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1026-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Vithal v. Dharamsey Jetha & Co firm Matubhai J & M.

870-13—Patell & Ez Dattatrya Vinayek K. Dadarkar Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadar D J Mantri Jeh S M & I Moti & D.

589-14—Shroff D & D The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co a firm Khambata & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Co Kundlick Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduji Panduji Banker & ors Sm. B & Co Manecklal & Co.

327-14—Dubash and Co, Manecklal widow v Keshoji Soonderji, Motichand and D.

1070-13—Nadirsha and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Jeh G and B.

209-14—Jeh G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Nadir and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1323-12—Khund L and M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhai K and G.

For Settlement of Issues.

443-14—Sm B and Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar and anr, Capt and V, Rustomji and G.

Long Causes.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmal Tilockchand and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

324-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.

385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhawjee K and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

748-14—Purmanand and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balkrishna Rao and anr, Bicknell M R and Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

554-14—Amin and D, Allimahomed Jaffer v Abdulla Jaffer, Edgelow G W and Co.

O. S. 1066-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar v. Bengali Dwarkadas Shamji & ors. Kanga and S. Madhowji K & C Bh. K & G Payne & Co. Crawford B & Co. Chitnis M & K Partly decreed on 21-11-14.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Arrangements for the Congress session are progressing. A spacious site has been selected for erecting a pavilion to seat over one thousand and five hundred people. The pavilion will be lighted and ventilated with electricity and will have a post and telegraph office attached to it. A spacious bungalow has been engaged near the site selected for the pavilion to house delegates from other provinces. The Hon. Mr. V. S Srinivasa Sastri and other members of the Servants of India Society are touring the province to collect funds for the Congress and in spite of the strain caused by the war the response is very encouraging.

OOMERCARRY MYSTERY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue, on Monday, touching the death of a male child, whose dead body was found lying in a bundle in a lane between two houses at Oomercarry The body was sent to the morgue, when Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, found a piece of cloth tightly twisted twice round the child's neck. Dr. Powell was of opinion that death was due to strangulation. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to strangulation, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG

THE MAN AND HIS TIMES

BY MR. VASANT N. NAIK, M. A.

PREFACE.

The years between the seventies and nineties of the last century, however tame they may appear to us now have a deeper significance for us as being the epoch of pioneer work. Those were the years when the foundation was laid of many an activity, the ripening of which is yet to come. In all these activities Telang played a very conspicuous part. The knowledge of his life, his ideals, his methods of work and his aspirations will not come amiss, nay is bound to be immeasurably useful in an age when passion is apt to run riot and "enthusiasm is made to do duty for reasoned scrutiny."

The sketch can lay no pretentions to the name of a biography. It is but an humble *essay* on the part of the writer to understand the man and his times and to draw for himself a picture of the man as accurate and faithful as possible from the very scanty materials at his disposal.

FOOLSCAP 8vo. 158 PAGES.

The Indian Social Reformer.—Mr. Naik enables us to get a fairly good idea of Mr. Telang as an educationist, as a social reformer, and as a political leader.

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G. A. NATESAN & Co., 3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Nov. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	52,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	39,000
„ „ to Continent ..	
Futures at New York January	7.45
Previous closing price	7.39
Futures at New York March	7.57
Previous closing price	7.56
Spot Cotton at New York	7.75
Previous price	7.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 1/4
Previous price	7 1/4
Futures at New Orleans December ..	7.25
Previous price	7.17
Futures at New Orleans May	7.66
Previous price	7.65
Demand Bills	4.87.85
Silver Commercial Bars	49

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 23rd November.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
6 boxes sovs.	66,530	Adcn.	Sundry
gold coins	14,181		
and rupees	886		Importers.
561 bars silver	9,37,500	London	Eastern Bank.
206 „ „	3,37,500	„	Mercantile Bank.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 20th Nov. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	15	17.095
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	17	19 872

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 3¼ lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	13 16
D.D. mail	1	7/8
T.T. forward Jan. ..	1	7/8
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1-1
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	1	4 3/8
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	146 1/2	

BULLION.

On Saturday spot bar silver in London was 22 11/16. The local market is quiet but steady and ready bars are selling at and about 70-10.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	12	0
Ready Bar silver (m duty).....	70	10	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER

A few transactions in Government Paper were reported at Rs. 91-8.

SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 85 and Deferred at Rs. 147.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 845.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares were in demand at Rs. 552½ and Sialkot Ry. Shares at Rs. 24.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 50-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 252½ c.d.

Port Cannings advanced to Rs. 740.

COTTON.

On Saturday last Liverpool closed 1 to 2 points higher for futures, New York 6 and 1 point higher, and New Orleans 8 and 1 higher. The stock of cotton at the U. S. Ports was 1,110,000 bales against 1,039,000 bales last year, and at the Interior Ports 1,100,000 against 650,000. The total Into Sight was 4,390,000 bales.

Messrs. Weld & Co. give the total Ginners' figures to 13th November as 11,620,000 bales. This compares as follows with previous seasons:—

1914.	1913.	1912.
11,620,000	10,444,000	10,300,000.

The quantity ginned since the previous report of 31st October is 1,792,000 bales against 1,615,000 bales during the corresponding period last year.

The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 1804 for good Broach March, and Rs. 156 for fine Khamgaon Akola January, prices being about Rs. 2 higher than Saturday's close. Little business has been done during the day and the tone at the close is easier. Japan export houses are sellers. Closing quotations are as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a very moderate demand.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 177 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 169 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 166 „
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 161 „
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 159 „
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 154 „
Fine Khamgaon Akola.....	Rs. 151 „
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 141 „
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 131 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 127 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129 Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 130 Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 121 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady. Little doing forward.

We quote:—	
Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-5-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-2-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—	
Ready Brown Cawnpore	sR. 6-12-0 B.T.
Heady Yellow Buzarat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 7-13-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 5-15-0 R.T.

Filseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—	
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0
White Khandeish Ready	Rs. 4-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 2-13-0 B.T.

Mowrasced:—Tone steady.

We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 4-1-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	2,596 Bales
Wheat	29,356 Cwts.
Linseed	323 „
Rape, Rai etc.	116 „
Gingellyseed	1,154 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	279 „
Castorseed	1,535 „
Rice	1,839 „
Myrabolams	700
Cottonseed	2,043
Mowraseed	581
Gram	3,428
Jowar.....	5,301 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	651 „

LONDON LETTER.

THE WAR & FINANCE.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN MARKETS.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

HOW LONG CAN GERMANY HOLD OUT.

The position of the Bank of England becomes stronger week by week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities has now increased to 29.79. Our correspondent discusses the means that should be taken to capture German markets, and the duration of the war, expressing the opinion that Germany cannot hold out for one year.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

I am afraid there is a good deal of farce about the reports of stock and share deals that appear in the daily press. I was in Throgmorton Street yesterday, and a more happy and idle crew as the few members I saw hanging about the "Kerbstone" I have seldom seen. Mining shares maintained a cheerful tone so far as quotations are concerned, but there were scarcely any changes, and dealings were on the smallest possible scale. Among industrial shares even the business in armament companies, which had supplied some interest during the previous few days, had dwindled away. Other descriptions represented scarcely any business at all.

The Stock Exchange Committee of Ways and Means are holding prolonged meetings, but nobody imagines that a decision to re-open the "House" in the immediate future will result. It is more likely that the Committee are confining their deliberations to the subject of the banks and the Treasury and are merely talking over the loan position. In the meanwhile the policy is still to delay settlements; that for Stock Exchange deals having been extended to November 18th. But the general moratorium ends on Monday, which is the customary early November holiday, and as Saturday, scarcely counts as a working day it is scarcely surprising that, as I write, members are anxiously awaiting some news on the subject.

BANK OF ENGLAND POSITION.

The position of the Bank of England continues to supply interest and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which last week I mentioned as standing at 27.52 per cent. a very respectable figure considering the circumstances of the past few weeks, has now further increased at 29.79 per cent. The improvement would have been more marked but as I pointed out in my last letter the Government have ear-marked £9,500,000 of recent bullion arrivals as a gold reserve against the Treasury note issue. The actual addition to the Bank's reserve during the week was £1,496,214, although as much as £2,315,000 gold flowed into the coffers of the institution during the week. But £550,016 of coin went into circulation, while the amount of bank notes actively employed rose to £313,770. It is worth pointing out that had the directors not put on one side for the Treasury note redemption fund, the proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liabilities would have been as high as 36.05 per cent.

ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER MARKETS.

In recent letters I have had a good deal to say about the great blow to German commerce that the present war involves; and the manner in which our business folk, encouraged by the Board of Trade are taking steps to recover markets that have been taken from them and revive home industries that have found their way to Germany. But there seems to be a tendency in many quarters to imagine that the war will so completely crush our great rival that their industries will fall to us as a matter of course. I am one of those that believe, if Prussian dominance over Germany is weakened and militarism crushed, that Empire or collection of States—whichever it will be—will be healthier and more energetic than ever. Germany will of course, be loaded with heavy war indemnities, as she well deserves to be, but we must not forget that Germany in her turn loaded France in 1870 with a war indemnity that she thought would crush her neighbour. But France paid it off with remarkable rapidity, as also may Germany. No, we must not rely on a crushed Germany, but on our own abilities and energies. But we should at least be able to fight our great commercial rival on an equal footing which has not hitherto been the case. In the first place we must not allow our selfish and greedy men of business to engage German clerks, who are nothing less than spies for German business rivals, simply because it suits to engage for smaller salaries than Englishmen. Then we must not allow Germany to protect her own industries and dump her surplus goods on to our markets. Naturalisation must be reformed in such a manner that German businessmen cannot take out naturalisation papers merely for "business purposes" and become "dumping" agents on our stock exchange for their friends and relations at home. To do them justice they have been perfectly frank on this point. Ever since the war German gentlemen have told me that they have become naturalised under our easy and cheap system merely for business purposes; a naturalisation that up to the beginning of last year was not recognised by the German Government. Provided we show common sense, realise the importance of good business education and our capitalists and bankers help enterprising business men, we shall at last have the opportunity of starting fair with Germany after the war is over.

FRIGHTENED CAPITALISTS.

"What you can do in war time" is the heading given to advice freely tendered by leading London papers. First and foremost we are told to keep the ordinary business of the country going; but I doubt if many realise the full significance of this advice. The "other deposits" in the weekly return of the Bank of England just published show nearly one hundred and thirty millions, and bankers tell me that all over the country money is lying in their coffers idle. Surely there is no reason why this should be so. There is nothing in the war, so far as we are concerned, that should keep the capitalists in a state of "funk," and the present attitude is, to say the least, scarcely British. Surely if we are to make those great inroads into the enemy's trade, of which we have heard so much, now is the time to begin. We are well into the third month of the war, and everything seems to point to the enemy being driven back into his own country; his fleet has been kept bottled up in Kiel Harbour, while our cruisers and merchantmen have swept the ocean. Such damage as has been done by her roving cruisers and floating mines is a negligible quantity. Surely the time for panic is passed, if it ever existed. Money should be freely employed in putting vigour into our trades and industries.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

I am not among those who anticipate a long war. It must be remembered that when Lord Kitchener talked of hostilities being possibly prolonged beyond a period of three years, he was speaking from the position of great responsibility occupied by a man essentially of that business habit of mind which prepares for the worst. He was not to have foreseen the miraculous stand made by Belgium and the Allied Armies; the complete "bottling up of the German Fleet"; the collapse of Austrian armies before Servian and Russian attacks; or the success of Russian soldiers when led against East Prussia. The obvious calculation to make was that Germany would over-run Belgium and France, that we should have had greater difficulty in keeping open the trade routes, that Austria would have waged war not altogether without success, that Germany would have had more of her forces available for the Eastern frontier; and that we at Home would have had to spend months preparing under difficulties a mighty force to land and lead the allied armies in a colossal campaign to attack and conquer a huge German army elated with successes. In the meanwhile, Germany would have had some of her trade in working order, sources of money supplies and far less expenditure in men and money than has been the case.

But thanks to Sir John Jellicoe's fleet, Belgium's valour, the military skill of the French General and his valiant armies, and the amazing survival, skill and courage, of our own "contemptible little army," Germany has plunged into an exhausting "hell" for which she had not reckoned. Provided some unexpected event, almost miraculous in its character, does not arise, Germany cannot hold out for one year, much less three.

COST OF THE WAR.

I place very little faith in the statistics with which the great masters of figures are favouring us just now. But this I will venture to say: their calculations as to the cost of the war fall far short of the truth. The prophecies of a distinguished German I dealt with in a letter during the first week of open hostilities. I have since been struck by figures formulated by M. Le Roy-Beaulieu, a distinguished Frenchman, who estimates the total weekly outlay of the fighting countries at 40 millions a week. This statistician does not favour us with the process by which he arrives at his estimate, but it is not difficult to see he has started his calculations by taking the Franco-Prussian War as a basis, and accepting the ultimate cost per man of that campaign. Argument must of course proceed from a given point, and this seems as good a foundation as any other. But it must not be taken as anything else but a peg to hold the fibre from which to weave calculations; for this war compares with no other war that there has ever been, and I much doubt whether £40 millions a week represents anything like the cost.

The mechanical part of the campaign is on a scale for which there is no parallel, and involves the manufacture and waste all kinds of machinery and ordnance undreamed of in former times. The destruction of property and treasury has already laid waste huge tracts of country, and refugees and wounded have to be attended to on an unprecedented scale. This is an expense that rapidly increases every day. One could continue for columns pointing out the consumptive exhaustion of the present war to a country hemmed-in like Germany; the reasons why the most comprehensive statistician is not likely to estimate the cost to its full; and the reasons for believing a long war under the present conditions is impossible. On the other hand, I may once more point out that much of the expence has already been incurred and paid for by the building of ships, making of guns, shells, etc.

POSITION IN EGYPT.

The news from Egypt is depressing and now that Turkey has declared war on the Allies she may further accentuate the difficulties of business people in the land of the Pharoahs by military worries. From the official report on cotton for September I hear that the damage done by insects, fogs and over-watering during the second half of the month is 20 per cent., which is very great indeed; for up to the beginning of September the conditions were ideal. The Government has not as yet issued an estimate of the acreage planted, but it is probable that the final yield will be about six and a half canters, which will leave a surplus over the reduced consumption of this year. The temperature in Lower Egypt has been irregular. Boll worm has been very troublesome indeed, and some heavy fogs and mists have been reported. Nor have conditions in Upper Egypt been favourable. Here again Boll worm and mists have been troublesome. A Khedivial decree limits the total acreage to be planted under cotton in 1915 to one million feddans maximum. The production of cotton in Upper Egypt is entirely prohibited.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION AND MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 14th April 1904, and reconstituted on the 7th April 1913, have submitted the following report regarding a proposal for utilizing two wards at the Maratha Hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis:—

In their letter, dated the 1st September 1913, the King George V Anti-tuberculosis League request that the two existing tin wards that have been lying vacant at the Maratha Hospital for some time be placed at their disposal. They propose to utilize one of the wards as a dispensary and the other as a clinic for 20 patients. The League undertake to defray all expenses incidental to the necessary alterations to the existing structures and to maintain the dispensary and pay the salary of the Medical Officer from its own funds but they request that the cost of maintenance of the 20 beds be defrayed by the municipality. The Executive Health Officer estimates the latter at Rs. 10,000 per annum. In supporting the proposal the Commissioner observes that in the event of the proposed arrangement being sanctioned, the Hospital will be controlled by the Special Assistant Health Officer on behalf of the Municipality and that the amount of Rs. 10,000 can be met out of the grant for Infectious Diseases. After careful consideration the committee beg to state that they regret they do not see their way to recommend the Corporation to assist the Anti-tuberculosis League in the manner proposed.

NOTES OF DISSENT.

Major W. Glen Liston, in a lengthy note of dissent says:—

I am of opinion that the Corporation would neglect its duty to the public if it did not see its way to comply with the very reasonable offer made by the King George V Anti-tuberculosis League.

In India we have hardly yet begun to realize the importance of the tuberculosis problem. Such efforts to combat the disease as have been adopted have resembled the tactics of guerilla warfare. New knowledge and experience in other countries must compel us to organise our forces and develop a co-ordinated plan of campaign. It is necessary to keep in mind Mr. Asquith's remark at the Fifth Annual Conference for the Prevention of Consumption that "if a really successful campaign is to be waged against it is, perhaps the most formidable physical enemy of the human race in Western Europe, it must be due to the co-operation and co-ordination of science, philanthropy and government."

We have often heard Bombay described at the second city of the Empire; how does it compare with other cities in the Empire in respect to the organisation of its campaign against tuberculosis?

The note goes on to explain that Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield and Bristol are doing for tuberculosis, and says:—

I am ashaed to contrast the measures adopted against tuberculosis in the second city of the Empire with the campaign developed against this disease even in so small a town as Bristol. It is more that evident that Bombay lags far behind a small provincial town in England.

As members of the Corporation it is our bounden duty to try and make up some lee-way by endeavouring to co-ordinate and regulate under Municipal control the guerilla warfare against tuberculosis in progress in the city.

I cannot imagine a more unsatisfactory and unconvincing report submitted by any committee (which I presume had been appointed to inquire into the matter) than that now before me. Committees of this kind which give no reasons for their decision are a sham and a delusion and the sooner they are abolished the better; they serve only to delay business and do not attempt to satisfactorily dispose of it.

Mr. J. B. Petit, in a note, says:—

I am not aware of any very weighty reason having been advanced against the acceptance by the Corporation of the request of the King George V Anti-tuberculosis League. I am of opinion that the proposal, if adopted, would have materially helped the Municipalty in giving well-deserved relief at a comparatively small cost, to an important and not inconsiderable section of the suffering public

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The General Secretary of the Bangalore City Municipalty replying to a question said that the moneys embezzled by certain subordinates amounted to Rs. 10.000, but steps were being taken to recover the same amounts and safeguards for future were being applied.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breadth, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.
180—D12

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUBSTITUTED DEFENDANTS.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS NECESSARY.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

HALIMABAI *v.* AMIBBIBI, WIDOW & OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion dated the 2nd of November, 1914, on behalf of the defendants 2, 3 and 4, applying for an order for setting aside the decretal order of reference to the Commissioner dated 6th January, 1913, and the ex-parte decree dated 3rd of April, 1914, passed in the above suit, and for restoring the said suit to the Long Cause list.

Mr. Desai, appeared on behalf of defendants, 2, 3 and 4 in support of the notice of motion. Mr. Khan appeared for the plaintiff, to show cause.

The facts which gave rise to the present notice of motion are interesting.

Dawood Khan, a Mahomedan gentleman of Nasik, left his native place and went to Aden on business, and while there he married Tulsibai. He died in 1891, leaving considerable property. The said Tulsibai applied for a certificate of heirship; but the Resident at Aden did not grant her the certificate and sent notices to the heirs of Dawood Khan at Nasik and to the Patel of the Jamat. As none of the heirs were willing to go to Aden they asked the then Patel of the Jamat named Rehmat Khan, to go to Aden and claim the property on their behalf. Rehmat Khan went to Aden, and represented himself as the heir of Dawood Khan and took possession of the deceased's property. A house belonging to Dawood Khan was sold by auction and it realised nearly Rs. 36,000 and with that money Rehmat Khan returned to Nasik and subsequently purchased a house. He again sold that house, and kept the cash with him. Subsequently the present suit was filed by the plaintiff's father Bale Khan as far back as 1893 claiming a 3/8th share of the property left by the said Dawood Khan. Bale Khan having no moneys obtained permission to conduct this suit in *forma pauperis*. He died in 1897, leaving the plaintiff and defendants 5, 6 and 7, as his heirs. The suit thus dragged on, and in 1906, the present plaintiff was brought on the record along with other heirs. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Davar on the 21st August, 1911, and his Lordship referred it to the Commissioner for taking accounts and Rehmat Khan died on the 8th of November 1911, leaving behind him defendants 2, 3 and 4, as his heirs. By a Judge's order those defendants were brought on the record as the heirs of Rehmat Khan, and on the 3rd of April, 1914, the suit was heard by Mr. Justice Davar, who passed en ex-parte decree in favour of the plaintiff against the first, second, third and fourth defendants for Rs, 36,000, as respective heirs and legal representatives of Jankhan and Rehmat Khan. The decretal amount with interest actually amounted to Rs. 84,434-12-0. His Lordship also appointed a Receiver to execute this decree against the defendants at Nasik. On the 25th of September, the Bailiff and Nazar at Nasik seized the defendants' property, and according to their allegation, forcibly seized the ornaments which were on the persons of the women and children in the house, and got also the cellar in the house dug and pulled down a wall of the house.

The bailiff showed them a warrant to attach their property, and it was then the defendants 2, 3 and 4 alleged that they knew that an exparte decree had been passed against them.

SUMMONS NOT SERVED.

The defendants alleged that they had no knowledge of the fact of this decree; they did not know also that they were brought on the record as heirs and legal representatives of Rehmat Khan, as no summons was served upon them. Under the circumstances they applied that the decretal order of reference to the Commissioner and the exparte decree (i.e. those acts done subsequent to their father's death) be set aside and the suit restored on the board. Mr. Desai read the affidavit of defendants 2, 3 and 4 in which they denied any knowledge of the decree or the fact of their being brought on record, after their father's death. He submitted that they wanted to have all proceedings subsequent to their father's death set aside. He Counsel also dealt at length as to how the Nasik Court had executed the decree in an oppressive manner against his clients. All the proceedings in execution were taken so as to reach their own personal property and not that of Rehmat Khan.

Per Curiam:—The impression produced on my mind when passing the decree was that as your clients had got nothing from Rehmat Khan, I would pass a decree.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Khan, said that if he satisfied him as to two points (viz., that service of summons was not necessary on the defendants, 2, 3 and 4 when they were added as defendants; and that the packets containing the orders were served properly and it was good service) he would decide the motion in his favour.

Mr. Khan submitted that under O. I. Rule 10 Sub-Rule 4 of the C. P. C., it was not necessary that the defendants should be served with a summons. They were heirs and representatives of the deceased and as such they were brought on the record; they were therefore "substituted parties" and not "added parties." On parties who were substituted it was not necessary to serve a summons.

Per Curiam:—The Civil Procedure Code says that a defendant shall be served with the summons.

Mr. Khan:—Yes, my Lord. A defendant who is added newly, but not one who is substituted. As regard service of those packets he cited 13 *Bom. L. R.* 323 and said that once they were properly addressed and registered, they were bound to take it as good service. There was the endorsement of the postal peon that they were refused.

The affidavit of the plaintiff was also read. In that affidavit she said that copies of warrants were forwarded by registered post to the address of the said defendants and they were returned marked "refused." Many other packets sent subsequently were also returned marked "refused."

His Lordship made the notice of motion absolute and ordered that all proceedings subsequent to the 8th November, 1911 (i.e. the date of Rehmat Khan's death) be set aside; the suit be put on his Lordship's board for hearing; the written statement to be filed by the defendants within 4 weeks; the question of costs reserved.

In his order, his Lordship said that the defendants, 2, 3 and 4 represented the original defendant Rehmat Khan who died in 1911. An order was obtained substituting these defendants in the place of their father after his death; but it is admitted that they were not served with any summons. They denied any knowledge of the suit. Every added defendant, when he was brought on the record, was entitled to be served, and must be served. In this instance it was admitted that no summons was served.

Certain notices and copies of orders were sent as appeared from an affidavit on the plaintiff's behalf. But the defendants denied that they received them. There was no evidence before His Lordship that those packets were properly addressed. In law although ordinarily a presumption did exist that when a postal packet duly stamped, registered and posted, was returned with an endorsement "refused," the presumption the Court would make would be that it was duly tendered to the addressee; but when the addresses denied on oath that it was never tendered then it was for the party asserting to prove that the packet was duly tendered. Otherwise it would be a most dangerous thing to trust to a mere endorsement made by a postal peon. There was nothing to show that packets were properly addressed.

The proceedings before his Lordship being exparte then, the absence of the defendants put an end to all further investigation of other issues.

The plaintiff had got seized certain properties which the defendants 2, 3 and 4 said were not liable to be seized. From what transpired, the decree was executed by the Nasik Court in a very oppressive manner. His Lordship was satisfied that the defendants had no intimation of the proceedings such as they were entitled to have. He would therefore set aside all the proceedings and the attachment levied under that decree subsequent to the 8th of November, 1911. His Lordship directed that the attachment be forthwith raised and the properties restored to the parties from whose possession they were taken; and that the suit be put down on board for further hearings. The question of costs was reserved.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitors for defendants:—Mr. Shams Tyabjee.

PRIZE COURT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA *v.* S.S. WARTURM, Defendant; MESSRS. SCHRODER SMITH & Co., Claimants.

This was an application by Messrs. Schroder Smith and Co., before his Lordship as a Prize Court.

The application was made on the affidavit of one Edalji Pochkhanavala, the constituted attorney of the Company. It stated that four bales of belting valued at £18 and forming part of the cargo of the S. S. Warturm were the property of the firm, that no alien enemy had any interest in the bales and that the bales had been actually paid for and shipped before the outbreak of war. On the strength of these facts, the Company wanted an order for the delivery of these goods to them. The affidavit further stated that the applicants had in September applied to his Lordship for delivery of certain goods to them, forming part of the cargo of the S.S. Warturm; and that his Lordship had on the 4th September, 1914, passed an order for delivery of the goods to the applicants on the applicant's depositing into the Bank of the value of the goods, and his Lordship had further ordered that the amount so deposited was to remain with the Bank till the further order of the Court. The applicants had in compliance with that order deposited a sum of Rs. 2,19,000 into the Bank of Bombay. The affidavit stated that the moneys were so ordered to be deposited to ensure that they did not go to an alien enemy. The applicants were now in a position to satisfy the Court that all the goods had been paid for by the applicants before the outbreak of war and the applicants now asked for an order of refund to them of the moneys lying in the Bank.

Mr. Binning appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Binning submitted that they were a British Company having been registered in British India and up to the 14th November, 1914, it was open to them to carry on trade in British India. By an Ordinance published on that day all British Companies, any officer or member of which was an alien enemy, were ordered within one month to apply for a license from Government permitting them to trade, and on their failure to so apply, or on a refusal of the license to them, they were ceased to carry on business. The applicants had applied for a license. He, however, submitted that there was nothing pending the grant or refusal of the license to them to prevent them from carrying on trade and making the present application. All that his Lordship wanted to be satisfied about on the 4th September, 1914, was that the moneys would not go into the hands of the enemy. They were in a position to do that now, and the publication of the Ordinance ought not to deter His Lordship from making an order for a refund of the moneys.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the legality of the Ordinance was not disputed; and Sec. 4 of the Ordinance clearly laid down that business could only be carried on under a license. The great mass of shareholders of the Company were Germans. The right course would be to await the result of the application for a license made by the applicants.

His Lordship: Up to the 14th November they were a British firm; and now a hostile firm.

Mr. Jardine: That may be hard, but must be endured. There will be no difficulty if they get a license.

His Lordship said that if the present applications had been made before the 14th November it would have been different. Now the license had been applied for, and these applications must stand over till the application for a license had been disposed of.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, the Government Solicitor.

Attorneys for the applicants, Crawford Brown and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.

Alavi	Richardson	Jedah No. 8.
Vita	Commack	Middlesbrough Oct 23

DEPARTURES.

November 23.

Cabato	Pelligrini	Calcutta
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta
Goodhope	Hardinge	Calcutta.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.
Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull via Karachi.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday

S.S. Clan Macalister Taylor London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer	Bahrein	for Port Soudan.
"	Palitana	for Durban

Nov. 23.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain W. H. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah which port she left on Nov. 8 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The steamer Vita, 1,955 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough which port she left on Oct. 23 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caboto:—The steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,583 tons, Captain W. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Goodhope:—The steamer Goodhope, 2,307 tons, Captain J. Hardinge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Hidalgo:—The steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next

S. S. Nubia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nubia, left Hongkong on Saturday the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday November 23rd. 1914.

Clan MacAlister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co.
Ariosto	Booth	J. Finlay & Co.
Earl of Douglas	Renn	T. Morrison & Co.
Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co.
Capri	Polmets	Italian S. N. Co.
City of York	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
Trecarell	Lower	J. Finlay & Co.
Westfield	Rees	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Lindenfels	Nickle	W. & A. G. & Co.
Rinaldo	Gondon	J. Finlay & Co.
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	J. Finlay & Co.
Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co.
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co.

HARBOUR WHARF.

Irrawadi	Goolan	Bo. S. N. Co.
Netravati	Abobuker	
Bahaduri	Mahomed.	

M. W. D. D.

Cape Antebes	Lochean	J. Mackintosh & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. Shirazi.
Homayun	Courtenay	T. Morrison & Co.
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co.
Jedah	Ternel	T. M. & Co.
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Remnersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	E. Latham & Co.
Rajput	Thomson	T. M. & Co.
Aviemoor	Williamson	T. Jeewandas & Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co.
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co.
Bahrein	Bennett	T. M. & Co
Stephanotis	Robinson	A Yule & Co.
Palitana	Kinnipple	M. M. & Co
Alavi	Richardson	T. M & Co
Deucalion	Moir	W. & A. G. & Co.
Queen Amelie	McKay	M. M. & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O Co.
Kinross	Tribilcock	T. M. & Co.
Kalibia	Stewart	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 515 cwts. myrabolams P. Mathooradas & Co.; 93 bales cotton fly, 4 bales cotton waste, N. Dwarkadas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 4,000 cwts. mowraseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

City of York (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 60 cwts. mica, Turner Jones & Co.; 41 cwts. deer horns, 40 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 45 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 60 cwts. turmeric, M. A. Kayun; 45 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee & Co.; 71 cases bristles, Allan Bros.; 42 bales cowhides, 19 bales goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 8 bales goat skins, 7 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 7 bales goat sheep skins, A. Cassum; 85 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 24 cwts Europe old rubber M. Adamjee; 1,020 cwts. cotton seed oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 28 casks chutney, Framjee Nowroji; 5 bales cowhides, N. Cassum.

FOR BOSTON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, Allen Bros.

Lindenfels (s) 450 cwts. dairy products, K. D. Banker; 31 bales savri cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 9 cwts. nigerseed, H. Govindjee; 2,050 cwts. linseed, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, 14,840 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 715 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 698 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 150 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co.; 175 bales cotton, 46 bales savri cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Islami from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison & Co. 7 bundles almonds, 3 bundles 2 cases specie.

S. S. Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule & Co.; 5,600 tons coal, 7,644 numbers fire bricks, 140 bags fire clay.

S. S. Chokdara from Mohomorah, Agents, M. M. & Co.; 1 bundle gold, 17 bundle specie, 14 jottas 33 bags a kernels, 152 Carloy's rose water, 2 Caroly's vinegar, 33 bags raising, 57 bundles 2,031 bags 40 boxes dates, 25 bundles candles, 43 baskets 62 crates pomegranates, 172 cases tea, 1 bag onab.

S. S. Palitana from Zanzibar, Agents M. M. & Co.; 3 tusks ivory, 44 numbers empty gas cylinders, 9 cases sharkfins, 5,536 bags cloves, 17 bags pipri, 50 bags stemp, 34 bags cocoanuts, 735 numbers cocoanuts, 1 case h. tools, 1 package old copper sheet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Lecture by Dr. William Burns, D. Sc., on. "The Life of a Plant," at Petit Hall, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 24.

979. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Coy:—
No. 8252 Cy. C. Davis No. 8253 Cy. W. N. Davis.

980 There will be no Instructional Classes for Officers and N. C. Officers this week.

981. Lieutenant R. T. Mackenzie, is granted five days leave of absence from 24th instant.

982. Extract from Divisional area Orders dated November 20th, 1914, is republished for information:—
1135. The following appointment is made:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain C. N. Moberly to be Adjutant with effect from 16th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers. the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th November 1914.

March—"Le Pere La Victoire .....L. Ganne.
Overture—"Barbier De Seville" .....Rossini.
Valse—"Zigeunerprimas" .....E. Kalman.
Selection—"La Traviata" .....Verdi.
Parisian Sketches No. 1—Intermezzo—"Demoiselle Chic" No. 2—Valse Caprice—"Bal Masque" Fletcher.
Melodies from—"The Passing Show" ...Finck.
Indian Romance—"Hobomoko" .....Reeves.
"Rule Britannia."
"GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR."

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The Rs. 500 match between Dr. DaCunha and Mr. Khadlikar resulted yesterday in the victory of the latter who won five games against the doctor's two.

The Presidency Tournament is in progress.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total mortality in Bombay City on Sunday was 43, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 85 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera reported during the day. The number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 1,999, none of which were found to be plague-stricken.

THE MOHARRUM.

Yesterday being the fifth night of the Moharrum, special prayers were offered and larger crowds of Moslems attended at the different mejlisses.

It is the custom to mount tabuts on the booths on the fifth night but that was not done last night as there are not going to be any celebrations and the whole festival promises to pass off very peacefully.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Mr. W. E. Buller of the Antomobile Company, reports to th ePolice that while turning into the gate of Messrs. Laurie and Marner Limited, on the Queen's Road, car accidentally brushed against the manager Mr. Bomanji Cowasji, causing injury to his right thigh. Mr. Bomanji, who has been removed to the Parsi General Hospital, is suffering from a simple fracture of the right thigh.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given under the auspices of this branch by Dr. William Burns, D. Sc., Agricultural College, Poona on the "Life of a Plant" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Lady Petit, Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road. Purdah arrangements will be made. Half a rupee for H. E. Lady Willingdon's War and Relief Fund to be paid at the door.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients admitted in this Hospital during September 1914 was 48, which with the number remaining over from the previous month, made a total of 105 patients treated during the whole month. Of these, 23 were discharged cured, 24 left relieved or of their own accord, 3 died and 55 remained at the end of the month. The number of patients treated freely was 68. The receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 1,346-9-0, while the actual working expenses came to Rs. 6,444-1-10.

PATHARDI AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

It has been arranged to hold a meeting of agriculturists on the 18th December,, under the auspices of the above Association at Pathardi, Ahmednagar, with the object of discussing agricultural and co-operative problems with a view to forming public opinion and securing improvements in the condition of agriculture and of its class. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of the District has consented to preside over the meeting. The presence of sympathisers is solicited and those who wish to read papers are requested to communicate with Mr. D. G. Chawak, hon. secretary, their intention of reading papers, on or before December 6th.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 22.

WOUNDED.

Capt. C. L. Evans, O.T.C.
Major C. Washington, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G. E. Mansfield, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G. A. Slaughter, Worcester.
Second-Lieut. Franklin, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. Hallway, West Kents, and Legge, Coldstreams.
Capt. E. Halton, Loyal North Lancers.

PRISONER.

Rev. B. G. O'Rorke.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G. G. R. Williams, Loyal North Lancers.

The following are unofficial reports:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. Bush, Glocesters.
Lieut. Lister, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. Dulieu, Cameronians.

PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. G. B. Smith, and Second-Lieuts. Boyle and Clark, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. O. De Trafford, South Staffs.
Capt. Fleetwood, Royal Scots.
Capt. J. E. Gibbs and Second-Lieut. Alison, Coldstreams.
Lieut. Leverton, Cornwalls.
Capt. Soames, Sussex.
Lieut. Garden, Buffs.
Second-Lieutenants Forbes, Gordons; Jackson, Royal Fusiliers.
Sub-Lieutenants Lucas, Reynard and Schoon, all Sixtieth.
The Reverend J. T. Hales has been released.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following casualties are announced:

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. N. Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. S. Browne, Wilts.
Captain N. A. Campbell, Somerset Light Infantry
Infantry
Captain Costeker, Warwicks.
Lieut. Davidson, Scots Fusiliers.
Major R. Gabbett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J. M. Hamilton, Gordons.
Captain S. G. Johnson, South Staffs.
Lieut. F. Rideout, Artillery.
Lieut. A. T. Peyton, Eleventh Hussars.
Lieut. Sinclair, Fifth Dragoon Guards.
Major R. Webber, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. Thompson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. Yeatman, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Rippingille, East Yorks.
The following are unofficial reports:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Pawson, Eleventh Hussars.
Lieut. C. Twining, Hampshires.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. W. E. Bredin, Royal Irish.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. Coxe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Ker-Gulland, London Scottish.
Lieut. J. J. Dickson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. Horridge, Manchesters.
Lieut. H. Nicholson, Cheshires.
Major F. Braithwaite, Lieut. C. Dickson and Second-Lieut. Einem-Hickson, all Loyal North Lancs.
Capt. Carr-Harris, Engineers.
Capt. Conyngham, Medicals.
Major A. Buckingham, Gordons.
Major Chrystie, Garrison Artillery.
Capt. Docker, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. N. Huntington, Lincolns.
Major T. H. Preston, East Lancs.
Capt. Walker, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. G. Cecil, Grenadier Guards.
Major Roche and Second-Lieut. Chandler, Wiltshires.
Lieut.-Colonel M. Green and Lieut. Fulsher, South Lancs.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There is attached to the Bandra Municipality a collection of citizens which represent a Water Department: It is rumoured that this Department has been known to circulate this precious liquid for five consecutive nights to its needy subscribers! But from the end of the monsoon this band of workers seem to have considered it their duty to lessen the supply of this fluid to regions of Palli Hill. In the dry weather we are ready to make some allowances for shortage, but after having had a "bumper" monsoon as we have had this year, and that only two months ago, we really do not understand why the Municipality should be so unkind as to restrict our supply, which is the best way of encouraging uncleanliness.

Bandra and neighbourhood is, (except on occasions) proud of its Municipality and its members and surely to preserve this respect it is up to them (the members) to do their best to promote the welfare and morals of their fellow-citizens by distributing ample water to meet requirements.

The reply which usually greets Palli Hillites when lamenting their condition at the Water Office is that there was not sufficient pressure during the night. Surely our able Municipality should be able to grapple with such a slight difficulty as this and come out again victorious.

Hoping that this will have some effect.—Yours, etc.,

ALIQUIDATOR.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CLEVER RUSE.

POONA BRAHMINS ON TRIAL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ragunath Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Vishvanath Krishna and Balvantrao Kathu with cheating B. F. Joshi, of R. E. Dadachanji and Co., onion and potato contractors, in respect of Rs. 400 and using as genuine a forged document. Inspector E. Morris appeared for the prosecution.

Inspector Morris, in opening the case, said the accused, who were Brahmins, recently came down to Bombay from Poona, with a man named Gunaji Jagtap. They called at the complainant's office, where Jagtap introduced the first accused as Kasinath Vishnu Bapat, who, he said, was willing to give a deposit receipt for Rs. 2,300 as security for Rs. 1,200, already due by Jagtap, who asked for a further sum of Rs. 1,000. The first accused confirmed the statement that he was Bapat, and said he would endorse the receipt note if necessary. In answer to certain questions asked by the complainant, the first accused told him he had two sons, who were prepared to sign the receipt note, and that the money was his own life's savings. The two accused then left Bombay, but returning subsequently, they prevailed upon the complainant to advance them Rs. 400 on similar representations. An agreement was also entered into by which the accused undertook to send the complainant thousands of bags of onions to Bombay to be sold on commission. In order to assure him of their bona-fides they asked him to send to them at Poona 2,000 empty onion bags. On the 16th October the first accused sent the complainant a letter from Poona, informing the latter that he had booked 1,500 bags of onions and had drawn a hundi for Rs. 1,900 on him. The *hundi* was presented but payment was delayed as the railway receipt had not come. The next day a railway receipt for 1,383 bags was received, and the complainant promptly paid the amount of the *hundi* to the second accused, and notified the first accused that the payment had been made. On going to the goods-shed to take delivery of the consignment, however, the complainant found that no such consignment had arrived. The Criminal Investigation Department were informed, and they ascertained that only one bag of onions had been consigned from Poona on the 5th October on behalf of the first accused, and the railway receipt given for it had been cleverly altered to read 1,383 bags, while the other details had been changed to suit the larger figure. The police recovered the money paid out on the *hundi*, and they also discovered that the accused had sold the 2,000 empty bags which they had induced the complainant to send to Poona, and that the accused had misappropriated the amount to their own use. This amount was also recovered.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Oliviera, Mr. Petigara applied for process against B. Sunder Ramaya, a Telgu Brahin, residing in Cavel (Kalbadevi). He said that on the 19th August, Ramaya received by post a parcel containing 82 envelopes, each containing two alleged seditious leoflets, entitled "Solemn Declaration—Liberty—Divine Heritage of Man," from Calcutta. Eighty of these envelopes, which were already addressed, were immediately posted by Ramaya, and the remaining two envelopes, containing four leaflets, were kept by him and distributed in Bombay. The leaflets had since been proscribed by the Government. Mr. Petigaraapplied that Ramaya be bound-over under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for distributing the leaflets. The Magistrate issued a notice against Ramaya calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 180—B12.

NAGPUR ASSAULT CASE.

A correspondent writes:—In the Court of Mr. Waterfall, C. S., First Class Magistrate, on the 19th instant John Keough, Reserve Police Sergeant, was charged under Section 723, I.P.C., with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Garrett H Hogan, of Nagpur. The accused who was found guilty was accordingly convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5.

INDIAN HISTORY IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

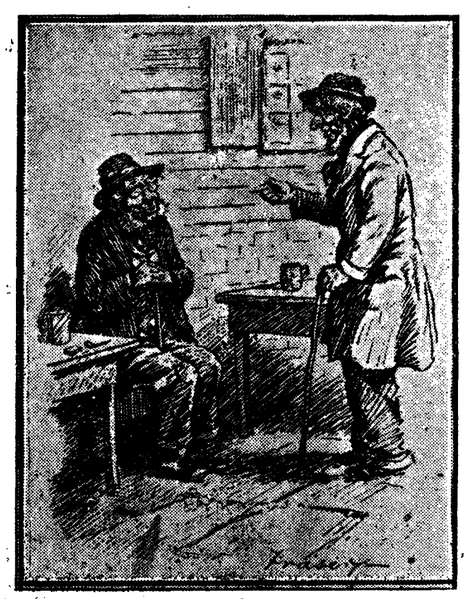
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We have been under the impression that in the matter of giving Indian History the cold shoulder the University of Madras stands alone and unapproached. But the recent columns of your paper tell a different story. The city of Bombay has a similar grievance to complain of. Here a young man may obtain the B.A. or even M.A. degree without any sound knowledge of the history of his motherland. In the School Final course, he studies this subject perfunctorily, for it belongs to group B. in which the Government will not examine him. No school is compelled to teach the whole of Indian history from the Aryan migration to the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. All are given the liberty to choose the period suited to local conditions and deal with it in detail. In Trichinopoly once the pupils of the VI form spent one full year in studying the part of their district only. That was all they learnt and in the case of many, this modest quota was not in the least added to in their collegiate course. For it is only history students that have to know the past of India, the rest being strictly confined to their own mathematics or physics. In the B.A. Honours, Indian Economics finds no place. The European members of our Senate say emphatically that a subject like that is yet to come into existence. A distinguished Indian that boldly combated this view was peremptorily snubbed. There the matter dropped. Yet the Indian Senator is going to bring forward this question again; he is not so easily beaten nor can supercilious Anglo-Indian savants banish the history of India from the curriculum of her children's studies or keep it hiding in a secondary place.

In one respect, however, the Bombay Senate seems to be more fortunate. The School Final has not robbed it of its Matriculation revenues. Our Senate the other day lamented that the Matriculation does not fetch them the large harvest they once used to reap and estimate the loss at Rs. 50,000. In spite of the State giving a compensation of Rs. 28,000 new taxes are going to be levied on the candidates and our own men are responsible for suggesting these fresh impositions. We do not know whether they really believe that poor young boys have pagoda trees in their gardens.—Yours, etc.,

RAMAJIVI.

Madras, Nov. 21.



Reproduced from "Punch".

"It's all very well, Jarge, for you t' say why don't Kitchener an' French do this an' that? but what say is, it don't do for you an' me t' say anythink what might embarras either of 'em."

S. S. VARZIN.

A Press Note says that the S. S. Varzin which was detained at Perim, has been sent under the orders of the Aden Prize Court to London to be unloaded there. Claims for the release of the cargo on board, if not already made, should be made to the Aden Prize Court or to the Collector of Customs, London.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. 180—C12

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

COST OF NEW SERVICE RESERVOIR.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION OF INCREASE.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municippal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

The meeting considered the report of the Water Supply Committee regarding the provision of a service reservoir at Ghatkopar and the increased supply of water to Salsette. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the report, which has already been published.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Dadachanji said he hoped the Corporation would pass the recommendations of the committee, as they were very reasonable. The question of revising the estimates was referred to the Commissioner and that matter should be considered at a later stage.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded the proposition, but said he objected to the Municipality giving water to Salsette at eight annas per 1,000 gallons.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he wished to give some explanation about the minutes that were appended to this report, particularly as they had attracted a certain amount of notice by the press. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in his minute, remarked that in this matter he had discovered a gross mis-estimate. In fairness to the Water Engineer he wished to call the attention of the Corporation to the fact that that officer of theirs joined the service in the middle of September, 1910, and he submitted his report on their water supply on the 4th August 1911. That was to say that within a year he went through the whole subject, studied it and made his report. It was never then supposed that he had taken the preliminary borings. In his report he had said that only levels were taken, and it was obvious that borings could not have been taken then. Then again, the increase in the estimate ought not to have come as a surprise to the members, for in his report in October last, he (the Commissioner) had pointed that out. It was said that borings ought to have been taken before the estimates were prepared, but if the Water Engineer had waited to take the borings, their scheme of increased water supply would have hung fire for a year-and-a-half, which was the time required to take the borings.

Then with regard to the increase in the other branch of the estimates, he wished to point out that since the estimates were framed, the prices of cast-iron had risen, and he submitted that there was no gross mis-estimate, considering the celerity with which the work was done. In this connection he wished to observe that Mr. Wacha was very pessimistic about Bombay not getting an increased supply of water before 1920. In spite of the illness among their officers near Tansa, and the war delaying the supply of pipes, no serious hitch had occurred in the work so far, and he still hoped that by the end of 1915, Bombay would have a greater water supply.

With regard to Dr. Sukhia's objection to the rate of eight annas per 1,000 gallons for Salsette, he pointed out that the cost to them came to about two annas, and eight annas was quite an ample charge.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was glad that the Commissioner had given his explanation regarding the increase in the estimates. He was also glad to hear that the Commissioner hoped to get an increased supply of water in the city by next year, but it was his experience about Tansa that had prompted him to write his minute. No one knew what contingencies might delay the work, but as the Commissioner was of opinion that by the end of 1915 they would get an increased supply, the whole city would welcome the news, and the cry of the continued scarcity of water would abate.

As regards the estimates, he still maintained that they were very loosely framed. That was not only with reference to this work only but it was a long-standing complaint, even before the time of this Commissioner, and he advised that estimates should be very carefully framed.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

The next item before the Corporation was the report of the committee regarding a proposal for utilising two wards at the Maratha hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The report will be found in another column of this issue.

When this item was reached, the President said that in this connection he had received the following letter from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:—

Dear Sir,—I understand that it is proposed to take up the report of the Anti-tuberculosis Committee at tomorrow's meeting. I beg respectfully to point out that that item is not legally before the Corporation in its November agenda, as the report was not actually issued along with the original, or supplementary list of business. It is true that a practice has sprung up of dealing with reports not issued at the legal time, but that is when no objection had been taken. There is not a single instance to the contrary.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the consideration of this item be transferred to the December agenda.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

CHILDREN IN "KINGDOM OF HUNGER."

FRENCH FAMILY FED BY GERMANS.

A letter from the front, published in the "Vossische Zeitung," describes the following pathetic incident in a French village visited by a hungry German detachment under a non-commissioned officer, who found only one house still inhabited:

"We rush in. Bread, bread! cry some of our men. 'Du pain,' I try to interpret their demand. A feeble and plaintive voice comes from a corner: Brot—non, brot—non! God knows how often we have heard already the same entreaty, in the same tone, for mercy and pity. I step out—a young woman in decent clothes, dark hair dishevelled, a pale face with widely-opened eyes, seven children at ages between three and ten clustering round her, two hiding themselves in her arms, and the others hanging about her dress. 'Brot— non'—always the same whisper from her trembling lips. . . .

"The woman is not lying," said I to my comrades, "it is the kingdom of hunger here!" "Never mind," replied one of the men, "here is water—drinking water," and he pointed to a vessel on the floor. "You make a fire quickly, get out your coffee, and I shall run out and get something to eat." The order is instantly obeyed. Soon there is a fire, and no sooner is the black liquor ready than our man comes back. Hands, helmet, pockets—everything full of carrots which he got out from the garden with amazing quickness. A divine meal, to which we instantly sit down!

"PAPA," "PAPA."

"I am just raising the smoking pot to my lips when—what do you think?—I feel something is climbing up into my lap, pulling me by the beard, and calling me 'Papa, Papa,' until I put down my pot and turn towards my little assailant. The three-year-old child has torn himself from his mother—a tiny fellow with an open little mouth, blond and curly like our Hans, only pale and hollow-eyed from greedy hunger.

"I give him my pot to drink, squeeze a carrot through his lips, and the little fellow nestles himself on me as if he had grown up on my lap. The other six little mites who have been watching all this by the light of the fire can no longer be kept back by their mother.

"With the quickness of squirrels they run up to us, sit themselves upon the laps of our men, and let themselves be fed until the stock is exhausted. A veritable kindergarten amidst death and devastation.

"The little ones are even more hungry than ourselves—at least three-quarters of the meal disappears in their greedy little mouths. I scarcely had a couple of mouthfuls of coffee when the order comes destroying our idyll: 'March!' and the sound of alarm floats over the dead village. The children in our streets, at home, are playing at war. But they know not what it means!"

DYING SOLDIER'S LAST WORDS.

The "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" tells the following authentic story from the Franco-German theatre of war in Alsace:

The armies were engaged in a fierce fight, and the bullets were whistling over their heads. At last the order came: "Forward with bayonets!"

Among the storming hosts was a young man. He rushed at the enemy, and with a fanatical rage, plunged his weapon into an enemy's body. As his victim lay on the ground in his last twitchings the youth heard feeble sounds—not curses or oaths, but words almost whispered.

He bent down, and caught their significance. A sudden faintness seizes him, his weapon falls from his hands. He does not resist the attacks of the enemy, and falls. . . . . .

The fight is at an end. They have won, and everybody rejoices at the victory—everybody except one.

The youth is lying in the hospital slightly wounded. He moans, and wishes to die. His young wife and little child come to visit him, but as he sees them he moans and falls back upon the pillow.

His wife soothes him, and he whispers softly into her ear: "His—last—last words—were——" and he seizes her by the head, draws her to his face, and cries out: "were—ma pauvre femme—mes pauvres enfants" (my poor wife—my poor children.)

The usual Memsahibs of the usual cold weather season are arriving with consignments of clothes, and marriageable daughters, writes a Calcutta correspondent, and, though the war rage ever so fiercely, the Saturday Club dances and the usual social disasters will continue for the next few months. "But entertainments will have to be private affairs as a general rule. Lord and Lady Carmichael have privately expressed the opinion that the social season had better be devoted to good works and the knitting of soldiers' comforts, than to ball gowns and lavish hospitality, so life will be less a rush of functions than in ordinary years."

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES	
The Status of Suez Canal	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	4
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	6 & 7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 6 & 7
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Slump in American Cotton	6 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Corporation	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The one Touch of Nature	5
Battle of the Dunes	8
General Joffre	8
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Bandra Water Supply	5
Indian History in University Curriculum	5
Nietzsche and Germany	8
LEGAL NEWS	4
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 24, 1914.

THE STATUS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Among the many delusions which possess the minds of many ill-informed people regarding what may or or may not happen in connection with the war, is the one that the Suez Canal can be blocked by any of the belligerents. When the war first started, the story that the Canal had been or was about to be blocked by the sinking of German vessels, or in some other wonderful way by the Germans, was among the most common sedulously spread abroad in the Indian bazaars by mysterious agents, in order to persuade people that the transports conveying the Indian troops would never reach Marseilles by that route. Now after nearly four months, in spite of the fact that our vessels of war, transports and mercantile ships are freely passing through the Canal, the impression still seems to prevail that the blocking of the Canal by one of the hostile belligerents is possible. When Turkey joined the Germans it was anticipated that one of her first steps would be an attack on the Canal, prior to the attempt of an invasion of Egypt. To people who entertained this impression it came as a surprise, no doubt, to learn that Turkey had abandoned the latter enterprise in consideration of the interests of Italy, whose neutrality her Teuton mentor had no desire to disturb in a way that might bring upon her a fresh enemy. But it should have been obvious to those acquainted with the status of the Canal, that any attempt to make it the theatre of warlike operations, or any sort of measures likely to interfere with its freedom of passage as an international waterway would bring instant protests from neutral powers.

The Suez Canal is an international waterway. Its status has been definitely fixed by the Convention of Constantinople to which the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany the Netherlands and Turkey were the signatories, on October 29, 1888. In the first article of that Treaty it is enjoined that

the Canal shall always be free and open in time of War as in time of Peace, without any distinction of flag. In consequence of this the High Contracting Parties are agreed that no bar shall be placed on the free usage of this waterway in time of War as in time of Peace.

The Canal shall never be subjected to a blockade. In Article IV. it is laid down that

no act of War, no act of hostility, no act that has for its objective the interruption of the traffic of the Canal, shall be committed in the Canal, or in the ports of entry to the Canal, or within a radius of three marine miles of these ports; not even when the Ottaman Empire is one of the belligerents.

It will thus be seen that operations directed against the Canal, even when Turkey is one of the belligerents, would be a flagrant violation of the Convention. Even the German government, with its contempt for international bargains, is hardly likely to treat this particular Convention as a "scrap of paper" to be torn up when convenient; or at least it is safe to assume that the moment is not convenient for a violation that would have the effect of arraying Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and possibly, the United States in hostility to the new triple alliance of Austria, Germany and Turkey.

The treaty allows all belligerent vessels the right of passing through the Canal at the usual speed, and, in the event of an accident, even allows of troops being landed and despatched by land, provided that not more than 1,000 are landed at one time. At the same time the Egyptian Government is made responsible to the signatories for the freedom of the Canal. But this does not make it extra-territorial, inasmuch as these regulations were ratified by the Sultan's Firman. The Firman ran—

The marine Canal and all things connected with it are placed under the care of the Egyptian Police, who will exercise their authority over these and other territorial points in such a manner as will assure the safety of the Canal and the execution of the laws of the country.

Hereby it was Egypt, and not Turkey, that was made solely responsible for the guardianship of the Canal and the power to enforce in any manner, that the Khedivial Government might deem advisable, the clauses of the Convention. It is further enacted that—

In all circumstances that would menace the security or the free passage of the Canal, they (the Agents in Egypt of the Signatory Powers of the present Treaty) will meet at the demand of any three of them, under the presidency of the senior among them, to take the necessary precautions. They shall make known to the Khedivial Government any danger that they may foresee, in order that the latter may take the proper steps to ensue the protection and free usage of the Canal.

Thus it will be seen that the present custody of the Canal being entrusted to British troops, is quite within the spirit of the Convention, since the Egyptian Government passed the measures necessary towards this end. Again by forbidding the ships of Germany to remain at Port Said neither the Egyptian nor the British Government are in any way infringing the treaty, inasmuch as Articles VIII and X of the Convention absolutely forbid any vessel to block the traffic in the Canal and in the ports of entry to it. The position of Port Said and Suez is vastly different to that of any other port, for these being ports of entry to the Canal they are international. Had they not been so every belligerent vessel would have been interned by the Egyptian Government, whether it belonged to the Germans or to the Triple Entente. The Sultan, it may be stated, is expressly restricted, under the terms of the Convention, from the enjoyment of any rights greater than the other signatories. The Turkish Government agreed with the other powers that the Canal should remain a free waterway in time of peace as in time of war, and that no act of war, no act of hostility, should be allowed to interfere with this freedom. Thus the recent assertions of the Kaiser's Government that the neutrality of the Canal has been infringed are incorrect, and any attempts to block it by sinking vessels or laying mines, or to make it the scene of operations hostile to the Egyptian Government, would involve an inevitable intervention by the neutral powers.

Notes of the Day.

The Murder of Major Anderson.

As far as can be ascertained, the lamentable murder of Major N. R. Anderson by a Mahsud Waziri sepoy of the 130th Baluchis was the result of an intention to kill the Adjutant of the regiment. It appears that there has been trouble for some time over a question of promotion to Subedar-Major. The Mahsuds wanted the Subedar of their Double Company to be promoted to be Subedar-Major, a position for which he was not considered to be suitable or qualified. The Adjutant and Major Anderson were standing close together when the murder was committed. It is clear that the act was not due to any religious fanatical incentive, but to the unrest among the Mahsuds of the regiment on account of the question of promotion to the post of Subedar-Major. The remainder of the regiment was quite unaffected.

The Italian Conference.

The announcement that the new Italian Foreign Minister has called a conference of King Victor-Emmanuel's ambassadors abroad at Rome will necessarily give rise to a considerable amount of speculation, and we shall doubtless have many enterprising predictions as to what this portends. We do not think, however, that it is necessary to look further than the Balkans for any such grave degree of anxiety as might cause the Italian Foreign Minister to desire a conference of this character. Italy's material interests at the present moment are more closely concerned with what may happen in those regions contiguous to her own shores, and in whose affairs she takes so much concern, than anywhere else, and she may well have cause to view with some perturbation anything like a successful invasion of Servia by the Austrians and a resultant Balkan conflagration involving Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece. That the Italian Government has any other design it is impossible to believe,—the sentiment of the Italian people is too strongly in favour of the Entente Powers for that,—unless it be to sound Britain, Russia and France as to the terms on whic' they would make peace,—a step which she may have been asked to take by Germany.

The Black Sea Operations.

The difficulty of following the naval operations in the Black Sea is not lessened by the uncertainty that prevails as to the exact strength of the Russian Fleet in that water, and the mention, not only of names of ships that are not in the naval works of reference, but of places that are not in the gazetteers. Thus it is impossible to locate Tuapse, which has been bombarded by the Hamidieh, and it is hard to identify the Russian flagship Boyatoievskafie, which severely mauled the Goeben the other day. When the war broke out Russia had four completed vessels of over 12,000 tons carrying 12-in guns,—the Goeben has only 11-in. guns,—but the vessel referred to is possibly one of the three super-Dreadnoughts which were laid down two years ago. Ordinarily Russia takes over three years to complete a capital ship but it is possible that under war conditions she may have speeded up the completion of these vessels so as to have one of them in commission by now. The vessels were to be named the Alexander III, the Marie and the Ekaterina, but the Russians have a habit of rechristening their warships and one of them may have been renamed the Boyatoievskafie.

Corporation Meeting.

Less than an hour sufficed to complete the November agenda at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon. This was due mainly to the postponement to the December meeting of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the proposal of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, to utilise two wards at the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis cases. The League undertook to pay the salary of the medical officer and also to defray the cost of the necessary alterations, but requested that the Corporation should pay the cost of maintenance, which is estimated at Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Committee reported that they did not see their way to assist the Anti-Tuberculosis League in the manner proposed, and a somewhat lengthy debate on the subject was anticipated. This, however, was averted,—or at any rate postponed,—by a letter from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, pointing out that the report not having been issued with the original or supplementary list of business, was not legally before the Corporation. On the reading of this letter it was decided to transfer the item to the December agenda.

Loosely Framed Estimates.

Two or three weeks ago we published the report of the Water Supply Committee regarding a provision of a service reservoir at Ghatkoper, and with it several minutes by members. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha both expressed alarm at the increase in the estimate of the cost from Rs. 8,10,000 to Rs. 14,45,897 and when the report came up for consideration at yesterday's meeting, the Commissioner essayed an explanation of what Sir Pherozeshah described as a gross misestimate. He stated that the estimate was prepared by the Water Engineer in less than a year after that officer joined the Corporation service, and before the preliminary borings had been taken. If they had waited till the borings had been taken, he said, the scheme would have hung fire for a year-and-a-half, but the question naturally arises: what is the good of an estimate prepared on insufficient data? In this case the estimate has had to be revised and has been nearly doubled in the process so that there is great force in Mr. Wacha's complaint that estimates are very loosely framed. One remark the Commissioner made will be welcomed throughout the city,—that he hoped the increased water supply would be available by the end of next year.

French Praise of British Troops.

We have heard a great deal of the bravery of the British troops in France and Belgium from the accounts published by the correspondents of English papers. It is interesting to know, however, that eulogies of their prowess and skill appear constantly in the French papers. The following is a translation of one of many appreciations which have appeared recently in the French press:—

Those who have not seen the British troops meeting, without a flinch, the assault of often vastly superior numbers, cannot realise what self-abnegation and coolness mean. We know what a splendid part they played at the battle of the Marne, to quote only one instance, and how they in great part forced the right wing of the German army to retreat. That day they avenged—and cruelly—the Kaiser's contemptuous appreciation at the beginning of the war. Not only does the "contemptible little army" bear his soldiers back with double loss but, while his regiments diminish before the cannon of the Allies, the army of General French presents always the same front, the same mass of artillery. Before long the volunteers of the new army will be shoulder to shoulder with ours, "to the last man the last breath." Lord Kitchener has said it and he keeps his word. It is indeed with magnificent courage and self-sacrifice that the young men of Albion defend our soil. They fight for it with the same fury as if it were the land of their fathers—Surrey, Essex, or the Highlands. General French leads into battle men imbued with the undaunted spirit of that captain who, falling at Cambrai, shouted to his men. "Go on boys, each of you mark your man"—and the chivalrous spirit of the officer and sailors of the Defender who, after the fierce fight off Heligoland, tore up their clothes to make bandages for the wounded Germans and provided them with a boat and provisions to take them into port. Between the British soldiers and ours there exists a fraternity in arms which is complete.

American Red Cross.

The many friends in Bombay of Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies, a member of the Bombay Light Horse, and Manager of the Remington Typewriter Company of America, will be interested in a letter he has written from Loudon where he has recently been visiting, announcing that he has volunteered for American Red Cross work in France, and has contributed for this work a new Ford Ambulance motor-car complete with stretchers, etc. He will drive the car himself at the front, for the purpose of picking up the wounded during battles and taking them to the nearest field hospitals. Mr. Saxon Davies writes:—"I am, of course, an unpaid volunteer. We sail in three weeks and meanwhile I am very busy acquiring complete knowledge of First Aid and Ambulance work, motor repairing, and picking up as much French as I can. Should I be wounded or my health break down, I will return to England and after recuperation, return to India." Nearly a thousand rupees have been obtained in India from Americans, and persons connected with American corporations to the American Red Cross Fund for work on the battlefields of Europe. Mr. J. M. Dame, Manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Honorary Treasurer of the local American Red Cross Fund, will be glad to transmit any further contributions to the Headquarters at Washington.

"Indian Ink."

The Imperial Indian War Fund is likely to benefit materially by the publication of "Indian Ink" which appears to-day under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Fund. The magazine is distinctly one of the most attractive that we have seen of recent months and it is sure to appeal very widely to the public. The stories and humorous articles are by practised writers many of whom have European reputations, and the illustrations are of the highest standard. As a memento for the Christmas and New Year's season it is likely to be eagerly sought after. The purpose to which the profits of the publication are to be devoted has ensured the ready assistance of well-known writers. Prior to his departure for the Front Major-General Sir George Younghusband wrote specially one of his inimitable sketches of Frontier life entitled "Pathan Honour," which occupies first place in the magazine. Among other writers whose contributions have formed their latest work before proceeding on active service may be mentioned Mr. P. C. Wren, of the Bombay Educational Service, and also an officer of the Indian Medical Service, several of whose humorous verses appear in this volume. Mr. Wren's contribution is a powerful short story "In the Midst of Life," the strangely terrible ending of which is carefully concealed in the earlier part of the tale. The talented lady known to the reading public as "Irene Burn" writes a pleasantly humorous *exposé* of the Simple Life as practised among romantically minded well-to-do young people at Home. There is a good deal of subtle ingenuity in the plot of "Jenkins Redivivus" by a well-known Bengal Civilian, whose gaily written researches in Bridge under the name of "John Doe" are familiar to all players. Another writer describes a new and extraordinarily complicated variant of the game under the title "Super-Bridge." He doubts whether the game will become rapidly popular and his doubts will be shared by the reader.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy has been appointed the next Sheriff of Bombay, and will take over the duties on December 21st.

His Higness the Nawab of Jaora's son, the Heir-Apparent, died at 9 a.m., yesterday.

SLUMP IN AMERICAN COTTON.

GIGANTIC STATE LOAN ORGANIZED.

SCHEME EXPLAINED.

(CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY D. BAKER, AMERICAN CONSUL.)

In response to much inquiry at the American Consulate, concerning the latest phases of the cotton situation in America, and the means used to prevent disaster to the cotton producers of the Southern States, and the great structure of industrial and commercial prosperity which depends so largely upon cotton as a foundation, Mr. Henry D. Baker has contributed the following article. It will doubtless be of interest to those who are giving studious attention to a similar problem in India of relieving the position of cotton growers, and of prosperity dependent upon the same.

It was reported by the Associated Press of the United States on October 15th, that the raising of a $150,000,000 fund by bankers and representatives of Southern cotton planters to finance the cotton crop is virtually assured, and that this huge fund would be managed by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, which Board under the recent new currency law has general charge and supervision of all banks in the country chartered under national law. The outline of the plan agreed upon was as follows:—

GIGANTIC COTTON FUND.

(1). Organize $150,000,000 cotton fund throughout the United States, which fund shall be turned over to and managed by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington and loaned to the National Currency associations or to the federal reserve banks.

(2). All loans to be made payable on or before one year at the option of the borrower, with the right to the Federal Board to extend any or all such loans made for two periods of six months each, interest on such loans to be at the rate of 6 per cent a year.

(3). All loans made not to exceed 6 cents a pound, middling basis, to be secured by approved warehouse receipts for cotton properly insured.

(4). The fund to be called for by the Federal Reserve Board in such instalments as may be necessary.

(5). New York financial institutions will subscribe $50,000,000 under above conditions toward such fund, provided the balance of the country subscribes not less than $100,000,000.

"The details are to be worked out by a committee to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, which will unquestionably have the support of every part of the country."

"The Commoner" of October 1914, which is owned by the Hon. W. J. Bryan, now Secretary of State, explained what the Government had been doing to protect cotton-growing interests, as follows:—

"The cotton situation presented a perplexing problem for American finance. The southern cotton producer, the southern and New England cotton manufacturer and his employees, and the southern banker were face to face with paralyzing loss and ruin unless the strong hand of an intelligent and active government extended assistance. With many of the world's markets closed, it was conservatively estimated that there would be a surplusage of about 4,000,000 bales of this year's American cotton crop which would not be consumed and which must be financed to prevent incalculable loss and misery. Indifference and hesitation on the part of the government meant disaster to the cotton belt and the entire country. The administration, already burdened with its multitudinous duties in the more emergent features of the crisis grappled, however, with this condition with the same vigor and celerity that had characterized its every move to save the country from loss.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, called a conference on August 24th and 25th of men from all sections of the country representing the cotton producing, manufacturing and financing interests to consider with the government the great problem that faced the south in particular and the nation in general. Here again was the government welding all factors together in common counsel. Secretary McAdoo announced that he would accept, under the new currency law, properly certified and guaranteed warehouse receipts for cotton as security for the issuance of currency under that Act. This was the practical solution of a problem that had tried men's souls. This policy meant that the cotton loss incident to the war would be reduced to a minimum by the course of a wise and provident administration. So effectual was this proffer of the Secretary of the Treasury that even before the conference adjourned, plans were under way for the expeditious construction of adequate warehouses to receive the cotton which must be stored until the world can consume it."

SOUND SPECULATIVE VENTURE.

The "Buy a Bale of Cotton" scheme is explained in the current issue of "Leslie's Weekly" as follows:—

"One of the most remarkable popular demonstrations of recent years is the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement, which has spread all over the country, and which, by means of enlisting the help of thousands of individuals, will save the cotton planters of the south from ruin. Starting in the south, the movement spread rapidly, until to-day there are few cities where the familiar cotton bale is not on display in some prominent place. Not many of the people who have come to the aid of the cotton industry know how much this support to the market means. It is literally salvation from ruin for thousands of southern farmers.

When the war broke out in Europe the

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BOMBARDMENT OF YPRES.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

TURKISH CRUISER SHELLS TUAPSE.

A Paris communique states the Germans violently bombarded Ypres on Sunday, the markets and Townhall being destroyed.

The Press Bureau has issued another communication from "Eyewitness" who says that no Germans, except prisoners and possibly spies, have succeeded in entering Ypres. He adds that the allied position at Ypres is stronger than it has ever been before.

It is officially stated at Petrograd that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh fired 125 shells into Tuapse, the Russian artillery replying most effectively. Little damage was done.

Russian advance posts in Turkish Armenia, continue to tread on the heels of Turks.

The Vistula-Warta battle in the Eastern Theatre continues with supreme determination.

The Tennessee incident is practically closed: informal explanations have made it clear that no hostile act was intended.

TERRITORIALS IN FIGHTING LINE.

TWO MORE CORPS MENTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The wounded who have arrived in England and letters from the front indicate that the Territorials generally are in the fighting line. The latest corps to be mentioned are the Herts Yeomanry and Oxfordshire Hussars.

ALIENS' ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

FIVE KILLED: TWELVE WOUNDED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

At an inquest at Douglas, Isle of Man, on five aliens killed in an attempt to escape from a camp of two thousand prisoners, it was stated that at the conclusion of dinner they attacked on a given signal the guard who fired into the air.

As this failed, the guard fired a volley at the prisoners, killing five and wounding twelve. The remainder surrendered.

One prisoner clambered to the roof with the intention of making his escape but fell, fracturing his skull.

The inquiry was adjourned.

PRINCE OF WALES'S "ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE."

EXCELLENT IMPRESSION IN FRANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State for India dated Saturday, 21st November:—

The departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the front has caused an excellent impression in France, which is a country of universal service, where the voluntary presence of the heir to the Throne at the front is regarded as an admirable example.

FIGHT FOR YPRES.

ALLIES' POSITION STRONGER THAN EVER.

ENEMY BOMBARDS YPRES.

MARKETS AND TOWNHALL DESTROYED.

HEAVY CANNONADE IN SOISSONS-VAILLY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

PARIS, Nov. 23.

Last evening's communiqué said: The Germans violently bombarded Ypres on Sunday. The markets and Town Hall were destroyed.

There has been rather a heavy cannonade in the region of Soissons and Vailly.

Elsewhere nothing noteworthy has occurred.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE.

BRITISH TROOPS' GREAT ENTERPRISE

WRETCHED CONDITION OF TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Press Bureau "Eyewitness" says that Monday the 16th was the most peaceful day for many months.

The Germans had intended to make a massed assault but our artillery had been so destructive that the enemy awaited reinforcements. It is undoubted that the Germans committed faults in massing preparatory to an attack, affording targets to our guns and maxims with devastating result to the Germans.

On Tuesday three infantry attacks were made after shelling of our positions. We repulsed the first by a brilliant bayonet counter-attack; the second was broken five yards from our line, the enemy leaving 1,200 dead and the third was repulsed by artillery.

Owing to high tide the inundations have been extending satisfactorily south-east of Dixmude. Our trench mortars were used for the first time on Thursday with good results.

Snow has made roads even worse and the condition of the trenches is wretched beyond description, men sitting and standing in a mixture of straw and half-frozen slush. The problem of how to enable the men to keep their feet reasonably dry and warm is engaging serious attention. Nevertheless the men are bodily in good condition and abundant food has reached them regularly.

One result of the soft ground is that the enemy's howitzers' shells sink some depth before detonating and expend part of their energy in throwing mud about.

Our successful resistance has hitherto had the most encouraging effect despite the exhausting nature of the operations. Our men show great enterprise in making local counter attacks and cutting off patrols similar to outpost attacks.

"Eyewitness" corrects mistatements about Ypres and says that no Germans except prisoners and possibly spies have succeeded in entering it.

He adds that the allied position at Ypres is stronger than it has ever been before.

A CALM DAY.

DESULTORY ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

A communiqué says: "Yesterday passed calmly. There were intermediate bombardments from the North Sea to the Oise."

Our artillery generally was more active than the German. Our batteries succeeded in demolishing several lines of German trenches. The enemy is constructing fresh trenches in the rear.

"The day was equally calm on the rest of the front."

ACCOMMODATION FOR INDIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

King George has accepted the offer of the Corporation of Brighton to accommodate Indian wounded in the famous pavilion dome.

VISTULA-WARTA BATTLE.

CONTINUOUS DETERMINED FIGHTING.

AUSTRIANS PRESSED IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 23, 5-35 a.m.

An official statement says that the fighting on the Vistula and Warta continues with supreme determination.

There is no essential change on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

The Austrians in Galicia have evacuated Newsandec under Russian pressure.

ALL PASSES OF CARPATHIANS CLOSED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.

The capture of Newsandec by the Russians closes all passes across the Carpathians.

The Russians captured 2,000 Austrians in the battle between Cracow and Czenstochowa.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS RELYING MORE ON INFANTRY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that in Poland the Germans appear to be using their finest troops and depending for the first time in the war upon their manhood instead of their machinery. Over the Polish roads it is impossible to make use of their big guns.

When the veil is lifted it will once more be found that the Germans have been outwitted by the strategy of the Grand Duke.

REPORTS FROM CRACOW REFUGEES.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Copenhagen says that fugitives who have arrived in Berlin from Cracow say that Cracow has been invested in the north-east and south. A railway is still open on the west.

A GURKHA STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

According to a correspondent of one of the home papers the Indian division in the line Ypress-La-Bassee for several days had to face a terrific assault and their ranks were daily thinned by the murderous fire of heavy artillery and machine guns, against which they had little opportunity of showing their prowess in the charge and night attack. Occasionally, however, they did wonders.

In this way a company of Gurkhas having been terribly worried by the fire from a German trench about 200 yards from their own, four Gurkhas crept to the trench in the darkness and killed fifteen of its defenders the rest of whom fled in panic.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ERZERUM.—A town of Turkish Armenia not far from the western source of the Euphrates.

CZENSTOCHOWA.—A town of Poland, 148 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

CRACOW.—A town of Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

YPRES.—In Belgium, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

SOISSONS.—On the Aisne, 18 miles south-west of Laon.

VAILLY.—On the Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers promoted to Commissions filling vacancies during the war, will be given second Lieutenants' outfit allowance £150 gratuity and pensions.

The officers of the 2nd Wessex Brigade and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, were entertained to dinner at the Lucknow United Service Club. The health of the guests was proposed by General May, Commanding the Lucknow Division.

TURKISH CRUISER'S ACTIVITY.

RUSSIAN PORT BOMBARDED.

TRIFLING DAMAGE INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.

It is officially stated that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh fired 125 shells into Tuapse. Little damage was done, only four Russians being killed, while the Russian artillery replied most effectively.

One Russian column moving in the direction of Erzerum has made considerable progress above Juzveran. "Our advance posts continue to tread on the heels of the Turks."

The Hamidieh is a protected cruiser of 3,800 tons with a speed of 22 knots. Her armament consists of 2 6 in quick-firers, 8-4 7 in quick-firers, 12 small quick-firers and 2 torpedo tubes.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that a small affair occurred between outposts in Egypt.

The Bikaner camel corps fought well and killed a number of the enemy.

AMERICA AND TURKEY.

TENNESSEE INCIDENT PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Turkish explanation of the Tennessee affair is that shots were merely the customary warning that the port was closed to navigation as previously notified.

President Wilson regards this informal explanation as the prelude to a formal one.

THE BOER TREACHERY.

LORD GLADSTONE'S VIEW.

Lord Gladstone made an important statement to a representative of "The Daily Mail," during mail week, on the general situation in South Africa.

Lord Gladstone said:—

"All the responsible Boer leaders accepted and signed the Vereeniging Treaty of Peace. The vast majority of Dutch Afrikanders loyally welcomed the Act of Union. But there was a recalcitrant minority. It was small and not vocal. That it was a diminishing quantity was due entirely to General Botha's personal efforts and influence. It was a negligible quantity and remained to fer two years after the Union. But when General Hertzog left the Government and went into active opposition, he and General De Wet looked about for friends. The irreconcilables became a wing of his party.

"What General Hertzog's relations with General De Wet are now I cannot say. General Hertzog was a Minister of the Crown and took the oath of loyalty. I refuse to relieve that he is a party to the action of General De Wet. But between his political following and the irreconcilable group there was a point of contract, for General Hortzog's contention was that the policy of General Botha would subordinate South African interests to Imperial considerations. Therefore, when war was declared against Germany and the Union forces began to operate against German South-West Africa, there was to a certain extent common ground between the Beyers-De Wet-Maritz section and the followers of General Hertzog.

"This, in fact, was the danger point, and more particularly in the eastern part of the Orange Free State and in the Western Transvaal, General Delarey's own country. But the great majority of General Hertzog's party are loyal to the Union and to the British connection. General Botha includes in his following all the best Dutch Africanders in South Africa. They are devoted to him. The British are, of course, solid in his support. The traitorous contingents of Boyers and De Wet will be swept away. There is no danger to the Union in South African."

A representative meeting of the Mahomedans of Cawnpore was held on Sunday to give expression to the loyalty of the community. Nayab Syed Jaffar Ali Khan presided. The first resolution reaffirmed the loyalty of Mahomedans to the Throne and the Empire of His Majesty the King-Emperor in spite of the participation by Turkey in the war. The second resolution expressed the profound gratitude of the meeting for the proclamation regarding the safety of Moslem holy places during the war.

FIGHTING IN THE GULF.

THE CAPTURE OF FAO PORT.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

Details of the fighting in the Persian Gulf have been brought to Bombay by a party of British and Indian soldiers who have been invalided back from that region. All the men with the exception of one sepoy, who has been wounded, are ill, the majority suffering from fever or pneumonia, and they are now in hospital in Bombay, the British soldiers in the Station Hospital at Colaba, and the Indians at the Marine Lines Military Hospital. The latter might have been sent to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, but work is still going on there, and as there were only eighteen of them it was thought best to send them to Marine Lines.

Major Lennox, of the 117th Mahrattas, is suffering from pneumonia, and the other invalided British soldiers are all privates in the 2nd Dorsets. Privates Courtney and Knight are down with fever; Privates Thomas and Herndel with pneumonia; and Private Brigginshaw with an abcess on the hand.

Telling the story of the bombardment of Fao, reported a few days ago by Reuter, one of the men said that four troopships made for Fao, in company with H. M. S. Odin. The Odin opened fire on the Turkish fort, and continued firing for about an hour, after which a naval brigade, and a battalion from one of the troopships landed. They found the town practically deserted, and half wrecked by shells from the Odin, and took possession without any show of resistance from the few Arabs remaining in the town. It was clear on entering the fort that the Turks had made a very hurried departure, leaving behind them bayonets, clothes, eating utensils and the like.

FIGHTING ON LAND.

The day after the bombardment and occupation of Fao, the force went up the Shat-el-Arab river, and after the Odin had put a few shells into a small town called Saniyoh, setting it on fire, a strong force was disembarked. The Turks, who had taken cover in rough country covered with palms, opened fire, and, the force responding, soon had the enemy on the run. They eventually took cover five miles further back, and operations ceased for the time being. "The Punjabis were right in the thick of it," said the soldier, "and lost three men killed, while two officers and twenty men were wounded. The Turks lost heavily, and we took a lot of prisoners."

Continuing his narrative, he said the Turks came on again at night, and after a hot musketry fight we got them on the move again, driving them a good distance inland, killing many and capturing numerous prisoners and a couple of machine guns. By this time the Turks were going back rapidly, and they were being pursued by the British Force when the soldier-historian went down with fever.

The country in which the fighting took place was described as very rough, and the climate trying, "reeking with fever." The only eatables to be got were dates, and water was scarce and of poor quality.

SEPOYS' NARRATIVES.

A "Chronicle" representative saw a number of invalided Punjabis in the military hospital at Marine Lines. All of them are doing well, and will in a day or two be removed to Poona.

Chatting to our representative they described the fighting they had participated in. The enemy, they said, was mainly composed of well-built Turks. The fort of Fao is situated on the left bank of the Shat-el-Arab, about four miles from the place where the river falls into the Persian Gulf. On the 6th November when the transport and their escort, a cruiser, arrived off the fort, the guns of Fao opened fire on the cruiser. Only two shots hit the steamer and no damage was done. The cruiser replied and silenced the enemy guns, "tossing two of the guns into the air." in the words of the soldiers.

The troops were then conveyed in small boats to the Telegraph station, where they landed and advanced to the fort. They expected some oppostion and our Indian troops longed for a bayonet charge, but no opposition was forthcoming. And on their reaching the fort, they found it had been evacuated by the Turks. Here were found all sorts of things left behind, including bedding, food, rifles and four guns, thus indicating that the enemy had fled in haste. The enemy had taken their dead and wounded with them, but there were splashes of blood to be noticed here and there. It is surmised that the casualties among them were five killed and many wounded. There were no casualties on our side. The strength of the Turkish garrison was estimated at 500.

UP THE SHAT-EL-ARAB.

After taking the fort the troops did not penetrate further inland, but proceeded up the Shat-el-Arab on a steamer escorted by the sloop Odin. The same evening they reached Abadan in a little over two hours and a half, where there is an oil factory, and at midnight Saibeh, which is situated on the left side of the river, as one goes up, was reached. The troops proceeded in formation, as an attack was expected, and

(Continued on page 8.)

SAMBHU TRAIN COLLISION.

BOMBAY MAIL RUNS INTO A PASSENGER.

TERRIBLE MIDNIGHT SCENES.

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

We publish the following graphic narrative by a passenger, of the Railway smash near Ambala between the Bombay mail and a passenger train, a telegraphic report of which appeared in these columns on Saturday.

The Bombay mail leaving Peshawar on Thursday morning connecting with the overland mail special at Delhi, came into a serious collision at Sambhu with the Hardwar. Passenger, which left Lahore at 4-35. We left Amritsar at the right time by the Hardwar passenger in one of the rear carriages. This train is timed to leave Rajpura junction at 1.39 a.m. and the Bombay mail at 1-15. The Bombay train was nearly 20 minutes behind time. The Hardwar passenger left Rajpura junction at the proper time, but it was stopped at Sambhu. The guard of the train, a Eurasian, seeing that the signal was not down and that the train was stopped, got out immediately to inquire at the station-master's office.

SMASHED TO PIECES.

No sooner had he got down than he heard the sound of a train coming from the Rajpura side on the same line on which his train had stopped. He showed the danger signal with his light, but the Bombay mail was quite near and it seems that the driver had hardly time to jam the brake and jump down. With a violent crash the mail engine rushed into the passenger train, lifting the guard's van of the passenger train off the rails. The van rose on top of the engine and remained there. This van was smashed almost to pieces. Next to the guard's van was a luggage compartment and next to that was a third class compartment in which were about twelve passengers of whom ten were killed and two seriously wounded. As the van rose on top of the engine it broke off the telegraph wires, that run across the overline from the station, and the result was that it was impossible to communicate either with Rajpura or Ambala. The accident occurred at 2-10 a.m. and for four hours no outside help was available.

Most of the passengers were sleeping when the accident occurred. They were hurled from seat to seat; baggage from upper berths came crashing down on top of those who tried to rise and for a moment we did not know what had actually happened. Then the passengers realised that a serious accident had happened. All was confusion. The night was pitch dark, and although the accident occurred right in front of the station office there were no lights on the station, and it was very difficult to realise the nature of the collision. What we saw were dense clouds of dark smoke, and steam. There was a cry of fire, but fortunately the gas cylinders did not take fire, and thus a repetition of the Itola incident did not take place.

PITEOUS CRIES FOR HELP.

As soon as the passengers got out of the train they heard piteous cries from the third class compartment. In the darkness with only one light or so it was difficult to ascertain where help was wanted. A bonfire of the splinters off the carriages was lighted and it was then possible to remove from the debris those unfortunate passengers, whose limbs were shattered in all sorts of ways. It was a gruesome sight with the dying and the dead.

Those who were seriously injured and still living cried continuously for water, but water was not immediately obtainable. A poor Hindoo, who soon expired, was offered water from a Mahomedan's vessel but refused to take it and died in a most pitiable condition. Another, a Pathan, had received a severe blow in the stomach and he too did not live long. He had on him about Rs. 990 and in his last breath he asked an Englishman attending to him to take charge of his money. He tried to dictate his address. Death seems to have been instantaneous in the case of three or four as they were seen to be lying in the same posture in which they had slept.

The majority of the passengers when the accident occurred stood dazed in the dark not knowing what to do but some Englishmen, travelling in the Punjab mail, rushed upon the scene, and they were followed by two active Mahomedan youths who seemed to be doctors. With their help the bodies, alive and dead, were removed from the debris. No bandages were available and the turbans of the Punjabis served as such. The splinters of the wagons were used with the pagris in putting right dislocated and fractured bones. The first impression on getting the shock on the Europeans in the Bombay mail was that a bomb

(Continued on page 8.)

BATTLE OF THE DUNES.

WATCHING THE MONITORS AT WORK.

STRUGGLE FOR A VILLAGE.

The following graphic description of the fighting along the coast in Flanders about the middle of last month is given by a special correspondent of "The Times," who had been so fortunate as to witness from a commanding vantage-ground the battle of the coast. He bears witness to the deadliness of the British naval gunnery and to the steady bravery of the Belgian Army. The despatch is dated October 20.

For three days the cannon had boomed and battered over the sand-dunes and along the marshes of the Yser, agonizing to hear. It became intolerable to sit and listen hour after hour to the guns without knowing what was going on. At last on the fourth day, in company with a friend, I managed to get up the coast to Nieuport-Bains, where the Yser flows into the sea, and there at midday we found ourselves right at the edge of the battle.

Nieuport-Bains is the "plage" of the little town of Nieuport, which lies on the river a mile or so back from the coast. It consists of a sea front, with a single street of hotels and "pensions" and a sprinkling of lodging-houses behind, which runs up into the angle formed by the estuary of the Yser and the coast, where there is a little railway station. The street is connected by a ferry with the coast road which goes on among the dunes on the farther side of the river right up to Ostend. As you stand by the mouth of the river you have two villages in sight on the farther side. Both of them lie off the coast road among the marshes, with dunes between them and the sea. The first of these is Lombaertzyde, a mass of red-roofed houses clustering around a church. A mile or so farther on is Westende.

Both these villages had been occupied by the Belgian infantry the day before we arrived. The Belgians were trying to push up the coast and drive the Germans inland, supported by the guns of a British squadron firing off the coast. When we reached the river at midday fighting was going on between the two villages, and the guns of the warships and the guns of the Belgian field batteries were throwing their shells among the attacking Germans.

All round the horizon on the east of the river houses were burning which had been set alight by their fire. The German guns were replying and endeavouring to reach the Belgian batteries. The shells of the enemy could be seen falling all along the river. The noise was terrific. Every now and then, above the thunder of the discharges would come an ear-splitting bang close by, and the black smoke of a bursting German shell would drift across the river, while the surface of the water below was ripped with the exploding fragments. At the end of the nearer of the two wooden piers which run out into the sea from the beach on each side of the mouth of the river stands an old lighthouse. At this the Germans were directing their fire from time to time, believing apparently that it was being used as a signal station. The farther wall of it and the woodwork of the pier were all gashed and splintered by pieces of shell, and here and there was a big hole in the ground. For the most part, however, the shells were falling short just above mid-channel. All along the embankment of the river Belgian infantry were entrenched. They were paying little attention to the German shells. At the moment we arrived many of them were peeling potatoes.

THE BATTLE AREA FROM A VANTAGE POINT.

Our approach brought out a captain, who, satisfying himself that our papers were in order, allowed us to stay. So far so good. The question now was to find a suitable vantage point. Just behind the railway station was a row of hotels, mostly five storeys high. One of these was found to be in the occupation of the drivers attached to the guns which were thundering close by. Could we go upstairs? The drivers were willing, so in a party we climbed the staircase of the deserted house and posted ourselves at the skylight on the topmost floor.

From our post on the roof the whole battle area between Nieuport and the coast was spread out before us, a terrible and wonderful sight. To the left was the sea, with the dark hulls of the warships spitting fire and smoke. Immediately to our right in a little birch wood a hundred yards away were the Belgian batteries firing across the river. We could see red flashes from the guns dart through the trees which hid them, and the reports would come crashing out, to shake the house to its foundations. In front of the birch wood and the guns runs the railway line into Nieuport, which is hidden from us, save for its church tower, by a grove of trees. Beyond the railway line is the river, a broad grey ribbon of water with slimy banks which dwindled out of sight in the direction of Nieuport, near which appears to be a bridge of boats. Across the river there are the marshes. They are bounded to our view on the right by a scattered line of buildings which marks the road from Nieuport to Lombaertzyde. Lombaertzyde itself lies in the centre of the picture little more than half a mile away. To the left of it, and partially hidden by the dunes and banks which curve round from the coast, is Westende.

Westende as we now see it is a perfect hell of fire and smoke. The Germans captured it in the morning, and since then cruisers and destroyers have been firing shell after shell into it and beyond. Through our glasses we can see that some of the nearer buildings are roofless already; an angry fringe of little red tongues flickers round the gables. In the back-ground of drifting smoke the dark forms of the church tower and the windmill stand up half veiled amid the ruin. Between Westende and Lombaertzyde all the sky is flecked with bursting shells. That is where the fighting is going on. The white balls which burst in clusters are the shrapnel from the Belgian guns which are roaring from among the trees close by us. Now and again a great splash of black smoke spirts up among the houses. Each of these splashes marks the bursting of a shell from one of the warships out at sea.

Somewhere near that inferno, at Lombaertzyde, perhaps like ourselves on the top of a house, is perched a watcher marking where the shells from the warships are falling. With him sits a telephonist, his instrument to his mouth. Each time a shell bursts or the enemy makes a move visible to the watcher he glances at his map and gives a message. The telephonist transmits it to headquarters, whence it is repeated again by telephone to the wireless station in the rear. The wireless operator notes it and flashes it out to the ships. Thus, a few minutes after he has fired his shot, the gunner out at sea receives news of where his shell has fallen regulates his aim and fires again at his invisible foe. This is modern war.

NOTE OF THE MITRAILLEUSES.

Shrapnel is bursting now over the marshes and the river in the direction of Nieuport. The white puffs drift like feathers on the wind. Some ammunition wagons are passing up the road from Nieuport to Lombaertzyde, and the German gunners are trying to wreck them. But their shells burst too high; the wagons pass by unscathed, and enter the village. The shells continue for a while to fall harmlessly over the marshes, then cease, and the guns are turned elsewhere.

Beyond Lombaertzyde there must be hard fighting forward. We can hear the sound of the fire growing louder and more incessant, and along with the irregular crackle of the rifles an insistent tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, like the noise of a hammer on wood. This is the note of the mitrailleuses, a pleasant enough sound to hear, unless you know that it speaks death. When first we took up our stand it was hardly noticeable, but now it dominates the more distant sound. The fighting must be coming nearer and the Germans gaining ground. We search the gaps between the houses for any trace of moving infantry, but there is not anything to be seen.

A fine rain drifts in from the sea and drives across the river, hiding the warships from our sight and veiling the marsh and the smoking villages, so that nothing can be distinguished. A step is heard on the stair below us, and we withdraw our heads. It is the captain come in from his trenches to seek temporary shelter from the rain. He explains to us how the situation lies. The Belgians are posted all round the farther side of Lombaertzyde, defending the ditches and banks against the Germans attacking from Westende and Slype, the village beyond. The Germans have succeeded in capturing the Groote Bamburgh, a big block of farm buildings to the east. This is a blow for us, as the farm forms a kind of fortress commanding the entrance to the village. As usual, they have mitrailleuses in overwhelming number.

LIEUTENANT WISE'S DEATH.

Machine guns had been landed from the British squadron at Nieuport and hurried up to try to save the Groote Bamburgh, but they came too late. The Germans were already in the farm, and opened fire, killing the naval officer in charge of the detachment. This officer I afterwards heard was Lieutenant Wise, of H.M.S. Severn. I was told the story of his forlorn hope by some Belgian officers who saw him killed. "We were in the trenches behind the Groote Bamburgh," they said, "when we saw him coming along with his 20 men carrying the mitrailleuses. He was walking straight across the fields with his map in his hand, shouting to his men where to go as calm as if nothing were happening. We called out to him not to go on, as we knew the Germans had got their own mitrailleuses into the farm and that it was too late. But he didn't seem to understand. He went right on. It was fine to see how calm he was. Then when he was about 50 yards from the farm the Germans suddenly opened fire, and he fell killed by the first bullets."

The Belgians were full of admiration for the young officer's gallantry. The manner of his death will remain an honour to the Navy.

This news of the captain's end is bad. We would give anything to know what is going on now in Lombaertzyde, where the mitrailleuses are hammering louder than ever. Have the Belgians been able to recapture the Groote Bamburgh? If not, they will have to abandon the village, for the Germans are bringing up their guns behind the farm and rake the houses and the trenches in front of them till they are untenable. At any rate, they are fighting hard for it. While we wait and wonder a Red Cross detachment with stretchers leaves the station and is ferried across the river. They climb up over the embankment and take the path across the marches.

The rain is beginning to clear off and we can see again. For the moment the guns have ceased firing; probably a new range is being found, and there is a curious silence. Only out at sea a sullen boom from time to time and from across the river the continual tap-tap, tap-tap-tap, of the mitrailleuses. Hitherto we have not been able to distinguish a single combatant save the gunners working their guns 100 yards away. Now all of a sudden the march on the farther side becomes alive with moving figures. Out from their shelter under the bank rises man after man, and in a long dark line at five paces distance they move forward across the open towards the houses of Lombaertzyde. These are the supports which have been waiting in readiness under cover to reinforce the fighting line. Slowly they move forward, then disappear from sight for a moment behind a bank, then reappear again, and as they go the guns below us belch out again to cover their advance. Again and again they fire roar upon roar.

REINFORCED TOO LATE.

Now a cluster of white puffs appears above the long line moving across the marsh. The advance has been signalled to the German guns and they have swiftly opened fire. Another cluster appears but still the line moves forward unbroken. A third time the four shells burst and the smoke clears away, but this time an order has been given. The line breaks into a run and swiftly covers the remaining yards of open ground. It dips behind a bank and is gone.

For 10 minutes there is no sign of how the fight is going. The cannonade goes on. Both the German shells and our own are falling in and round Lombaertzyde. They must be fighting now in the streets of the village. The fire increases in intensity. The house rocks to the report of the naval guns. Some of the warships have approached to half a mile's distance from the shore and are steaming backwards and forwards in line, firing their 4in. bow guns as fast as the gunners can work them. These are the new monitors with hulls like flatirons, drawing no more than 6ft. All the three Belgian batteries to the right of us are firing one after another and sending a continuous stream of shells into the village. We can see them bursting like rockets round the church tower, leaving a trail of smoke behind them. But it is too late. Figures reappear again on the marsh. The order to retire has been given, the village is untenable, and line after line of infantry comes out from the walls into the open and starts to cover the distance to the shelter of Nieuport. Along the road motors and cyclists are hurrying back to the town. Again the German guns speak, and the white balls come bursting over the moving lines. They are denser now than before, but they retire as slowly and as regularly as they advanced. We strain our eyes anxiously through the glasses to see the effect of the shrapnel. Then a figure drops from the lines and remains lying motionless in the marsh, now four or five fall together. Still the lines move on without wavering towards the bridges at Nieuport. Here and there we can see mounted officers walking their horses slowly behind their men. Here and there a wounded man limps step by step in the rear. Overhead the shells whistle to cover their retreat, and from the village the rattle of the musketry shows that the rearguard is still making good the defence.

RETIRING IN GOOD ORDER.

The order in which the retirement is carried out is wonderful. One has no impression of failure of defeat from the sight. It strikes one as the move of a chess player might strike a spectator who did not understand the game. He does not know the why and the wherefore. He only sees that the thing is done deliberately without haste and after due consideration.

We waited to see what would follow the retirement, but the day ended and there was no further change. The retreating lines of infantry passed one by one across the open and reached the river. Parties of them came down to the jetty and were ferried across, but the main body filed gradually across the bridges into Nieuport and debouched behind it. All the while the guns were thundering away for the cover the retreat. As darkness fell and we left our post the flashes of other batteries which had hitherto been hidden from our sight showed under the trees on the outskirts of the town. Under the cover of their fire the last Belgian troops left Lombaertzyde at dusk. The Germans advanced no further but remained in their positions on the other side.

As we came away we met some of the men who had been in the village on the road outside Nieuport where they were preparing to camp. They could not tell us much about the fighting save that the Germans had had too many mitrailleuses and that, that being so, it had been impossible to hold the place. It was interesting to find that the retirement struck them as it did ourselves. It was just a "move," that was all.

This story has its sequel. The day after the Belgians retired from Lombaertzyde they attacked again and drove the Germans out of it. So far as I know they are holding it still.

Grants from Provincial revenues are ordered by the Madras Government, amounting to nearly Rs. 17 lakhs, which represent the distribution of the customary subsidy intended to supplement the resources of the District Boards. The distribution is arrived at by giving each District Board one-fourth of its receipts from the land cess, collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue, and allotting the Taluq Boards in South Canara and Malabar, in addition, a further grant, equal to the income they derive from the levy of the cess at rates above one anna.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CAMP.

"Topical" War Service.

A little group round their camp fire.

SAMBHU TRAIN COLLISION.

(Continued from page 7.)

had been thrown at them, and many of the English ladies rushed out of the carriages quite terrified.

GUARD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Two things in this terrible accident lessened the death-roll. One was the presence of mind displayed by the guard of the passenger train—whose escape was most miraculous, having got out only a few moments ago from the van, that lodged on the engine,—in showing the danger signal. The other feature of the accident was that between the smashed-up carriages and the rest of the carriages there was attached a horse wagon in which were eight horses and a syce. This wagon was solidly made of iron and received the full force of the impact, and thus saved the other carriages from destruction. Of the eight horses only one was seriously injured. If the heavy horse wagon had not been there, the accident would have been more serious than it was. We were saved only by the horse wagon, we were next to it; and had it not been for this wagon we would have been pulped to death.

Sambhu is eight miles from Rajpura Junction and only six miles from Amballa city. At this station, though it is very small, there are four lines, and except the one on which the Hardwar passenger train was stopping the three lines were quite clear. The home signal was up and under the circumstances it is not understood how the accident could have occurred.

The Bombay mail left Sambhu at 7, having been delayed nearly eight hours by the accident and the Hardwar train at 8-30 a.m.

SURAT SCHOOL TEACHERS' GRIEVANCE

A Surat correspondent draws attention to the fact that the Municipal School Board of Surat has recently issued an order that the teachers in the vernacular schools in their management, graded in the rank of Rs. 40 and above should not undertake any private tutions. But, writes the correspondent, consider the question of a qualified teacher who may have put in about a score years of service, with a family of perhaps little less than a dozen heads all depending on himself, maintaining himself on the paltry pay of Rs. 40 in these hard times.

The present order is absurd from more than one point of view.

First, it is issued without proper authority. To the best of my knowledge, according to the existing rules the School Board, of the Municipality has no more authority than a Deputy Educational Inspector in charge of a district.

Secondly, while graduated teachers of Government High Schools and teachers of Vernacular Schools under Government management, drawing up to Rs. 100 per month are allowed to undertake private tutions, the justice of the present whim of the Surat Municipality becomes evidently questionable.

Thirdly, the Government has lent the services of these teachers on the express condition that they are governed by the same rules and restrictions as those under the direct employ of Government.

May I call, enquires the correspondent, the attention of the Educational authorities of the Bombay Government to this injustice? Not only in the interests of the teachers alone, but for the sake of seeing their own rules and regulations rigidly adhered to, it is the duty of Government authorities to take steps to remove the grievances of the Surat teachers.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION.

DAIVADNYA C. C. v. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the Daivadnya C. C. by 31 runs Scores:—

DAIVADNYA.—W. B. Aryamane 2, N. S. Shete 27, R. S. Chouker 6, A. B. Divekar 28, E. D. Vainde 16, K. A. Gidh 5, S. J. Aryamane 9, V. P. Chachad 23 (not out), R. N. Pitale 5 (not out), B. N. Kale (did not bat), W. G. Chiploonkar (did not bat), extras 31, total 152.

FORT VIJAYA.—Engineer 14, M. B. Rao 13, C. R. Bhatia 64, C. R. Gruthi 0, P. D. Bhatia 9, Bhagwanji 0, D. L. Bhatia 0, V. M. Dalal 2, V. D. Dalal 5, K. P. Kothare 0 (not out), T. H. Kadure 5, extras 9, total 121.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 180—B30

FIGHTING IN THE GULF.

(Continued from page 7.)

about 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy abou 500 strong, attacked the Punjabis, numbering about 700. The enemy had no guns, but they opened rifle fire, the Punjabis replying with both gun and rifle fire. The fight continued for sometime, and the enemy were continually forced to retreat. Our force buried 80 of the enemy killed, and had 13 of their wounded removed to our hospital. It was difficult to estimate the number of their killed and wounded, as they must have removed many of them while retreating, but the total number of the enemy killed was probably about 150.

The fighting here was pretty stiff and the troops were somewhat handicapped by the difficult nature of the country, which is here interspersed with small canals. After the enemy had fled, the Indian troops started making trenches, in which the 16th Brigade rendered very great assistance.

INDIAN TROOPS' BRAVERY.

The Indian troops fought with their customary bravery, and whenever they met the Turks they put them to rout. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sundar Singh paid an eloquent tribute to their dash and bravery and said their only regret appeared to be that the Turks gave them no chance of meeting them in a bayonet charge, and thus emulating the example of their brethren fighting in France. It was all a gun and rifles affair, and as the Turks turned their backs and ran on all occasions, there was no chance of the opposing sides meeting in a hand-to-hand fight. Our machine guns especially did splendid service, he added.

Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy, on learning that an ambulance car was required for the transport of the wounded to the different hospitals in Bombay from the docks, has placed his 22-horse-power Daimler car at the disposal of the ambulance brigade, and has consented to the car being converted into an ambulance car.

OCCUPATION OF EPIRUS.

POWERS RECOGNISE TH VALIDITY OF GREEK ACTION.

Reuter wire as follows from Athens on Oct. 29:—

The advance of the Greek troops into Northern Epirus is being carried out in admirable order, and the forces are everywhere being received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Queen Sophie has been appointed honorary colonel of the First Regiment of Evzones, and the Crown Prince has been made a naval lieutenant.

All the Powers, it is semi-officially stated, have recognised the validity of the reasons which imposed on the Greek Government the necessity of reoccupying Northera Epirus. It is announced that the re-occupation of all districts of autonomous Epirus will soon be completed.

The following semi-official statement is issued here: "There is no foundation whatever for telegrams dated from Rome according to which 600 Greek soldiers had arrived at Vasirs, in Northern Epirus, and attacked a force of Mussulmans, who retired. It was, in fact, impossible that the Greek army, which only crossed the frontier into autonomous Epirus on Oct. 26, could have proceeded on the date indicated to any attack whatever, and the Greek troops have actually done nothing of the sort.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

CENSORING OF LETTERS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

A press communique states:——

It is notified for the information of the public that all postal matter addressed to countries other than (a) Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, their colonies, dependencies and protectorates and (b) Afghanistan, Servia, Montenegro and Japan, is censored and that any attempt to trade with enemy firms in Germany, Austria or the Ottoman Empire will thus become known.

Letters written in languages other than English or French are likely to be subjected to more delay than letters written in those languages and it is recommended that postal matter for the countries other than those mentioned above should be posted at least two days before the usual date.

The Commissioner in Sind on Saturday at Jacobabad performed the ceremony of opening the new feeder railway of 77 miles from Jacobabad, on the Sind-Baluchistan frontier to Kushmore, on the Sind Punjab frontier, built by the Upper Sind Light Railways, Limited.

POONA SEDITION CASE.

TWO ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

The case came up to-day before Mr. O. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Poona, in which three men S. T. Surwe, H. R. Desai, and Kamalkar Sumant are charged under Section 124-A., I.P.C.

The first and second accused pleaded guilty to the charge, while the third accused who has a charge under Section 120-B framed against him, claimed to be tried.

Mr. J. C. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the first witness examined and detailed as in the lower court the property and literature seized during the raid on the premises in Bhudwar Peth.

Another witness cross-examined was the Assistant Oriental Translator to the Government who deposed to the meaning of certain words in the text of the manuscript of "Liberty, No. 4."

SLUMP IN AMERICAN COTTON.

(Continued from Page 6).

cotton exchanges were forced to close, cutting off all the market for cotton except such as the mills bought for immediate use. The foreign market was also ruined. Mill owners, taking advantage of the situation, offered as low as seven and a half cents a pound—and it costs ten cents to produce. Had there been a sufficient market the farmers might have stood the heavy loss, but there was no chance for them to sell even at ruinous prices. Most of the big plantations are operated on credit, settlement being made when the crop is gathered. This year there was no way to turn the crop into money, and the debts had to be met or foreclosure was imminent.

When things were in this critical state the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" idea was originated in Columbia, S. C. It is merely a speculation in cotton placed within reach of anyone with $50 to invest, and will, in a measure, absorb the cotton that under normal conditions would have been sold through the exchanges.

It was on September 8th, in Columbia S.C., that the plan of purchasing cotton directly from the farmers at a figure near the cost of production was put into effect by individuals and firms. With the surplus of the staple bought from the growers for what it cost them to produce it and held off the market, the producers will be able to pay their most pressing obligations to banks, fertilizer agents and laborers without sacrificing all of their cotton at the present ruinous price offered in open market.

To the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia belongs the credit for starting the movement which promises to save the situation for the cotton growers of the south. Edwin W. Robertson, president of the bank, and one of the most prominent capitalists in South Carolina, announced that every officer and employee of the National and Exchange Bank would buy a bale of cotton at ten cents per pound on September 8th. Long before daybreak on the appointed day farmers eager to sell at this figure brought their cotton to the bank. The streets on which the bank faces were lined with cotton wagons.

The only buyers who had been in the market for cotton during the preceding three weeks were the cotton mills. They had been offering 7½ cents per pound for cotton, but sales were "few and far between." With the exception of a few "first bales" marketed near the middle of August, cotton sold in Columbia for 10 cents on September 8th brought the highest price paid for this season's crop anywhere in the South.

Following the lead of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, other banks in Columbia bought cotton at 10 cents per pound. The Guarantee Trust Company of South Carolina, of which W. S. Reamer is President, offered to act as purchasing agent for cotton at 10 cents per pound for any of its customers. Cotton averages about 500 pounds to the bale. Sold at 10 cents a pound, a bale represents an investment of about $50. The cotton can be warehoused and insured in small lots for about 25 cents a bale per month.

To further the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement a mass meeting was held in Columbia at noon on September 8th. Local business men agreed to send circulars to their connections in the North, East and West, asking them to purchase cotton at 10 cents per pound and hold it until normal conditions are resumed.

Brokers, banks and business institutions throughout the North, have offered facilities to the public for the purchase and storage of cotton. As 10 cents is a low price for the article, and as it is entirely probable that the crop next year will be much reduced, it is felt that the speculation is a reasonably good one. Certainly no buyer stands a chance of losing anything, as cotton does not deteriorate while stored, and the storage charges are not excessive.

NIETZSCHE AND GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"He who speaks the truth must have instead of arms a pair of pinions" writes Von Bodentedt, the creator of Mirza-Schaffy. My voice, I am afraid, is one in the wilderness. But I have spent so many pleasant hours with the German masters not to strike a blow for one of the greatest whose memory ignorance and misplaced patriotism now hound.

Mr. Thomas Hardy and Co. have made, by some process of illogical activity, Nietzsche bear the cross wrought by a rabid Emperor. The title of his book "The Will to Power" is made responsible by Mr. Hardy for the German iconoclastic militarism. One is tempted to doubt the sincerity of such statements from a writer of Mr. Hardy's calibre. His article has the "ton" of a gag by a popular music hall artiste to score a round of applause from the gallery.

If Nietzsche is to be made responsible for the present misery, then, perhaps, Mr. Hardy will allow me analogous statements; that the misery of the dark middle ages was due to the teachings of Christianity: (And to take the ethics of a German master whom Mr. Hardy seems to admire); that the social blights of wet-blankets and marjoys are due to Schopenhauer.

Nietzsche has been athorn in Germany's side ever since he wrote his glorious works. Professor Lichtenberger says in his masterly work that in Germany the doctrines of Nietzsche are considered "grave public dangers." Nietzsche himself hated the Germans as much as he loved the French and the French culture. He says in "Things the Germans Lack:"

§3. "I have spoken of German intellect. It is becoming coarser and shallower."

§4. "In things that really matter—— the Germans are no longer worth considering."

He again speaks of the German intellect in § 7 "stiff awkwardness in intellectual attitudes, and the clumsy fist in grasping —these are so essentially German . . . . . the German has no finger for delicate "nuances".

Now let me quote a few lines from "Human, All too Human," to give Nietzsche's ideas of the German army. "The doctrine of the army as a means of self-defence must be abjured as completely as the lust of conquest. Perhaps a memorable day will come when a nation renounced in wars and victories, distinguished by the highest development of military order and intelligence, and accustomed to make the heaviest sacrifice to these objects will voluntarily exclaim: "We will break our swords, and will destroy the whole military system, lock, stock, and barrel." . . . The so-called armed peace that prevails at present in all countries is a sign of a bellicose disposition, that trusts neither itself nor its neighbour. . . *Better to perish than to hate and fear, and twice as far better to perish than to make oneself hated and feared.*" (ii 337).

It is quite possible, like Mr. Hardy, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have misunderstood Nietzsche, but that is greater the reason why we should not do so.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. J. SETT, B.A. (Cantb.)

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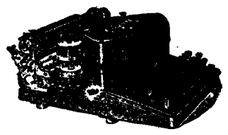

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GENERAL JOFFRE.

STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOLDIER.

Someone declared that Joffre is of the school of Napoleon, says the Bordeaux correspondent of "The Times." It is a generalization no more accurate than other generalizations. Nothing could be further from the wars of Napoleon than the great battles on the Marne, on the Aisne, and now in the North. In themselves they do not present anything like the tactical interest of those examples of military skill of a hundred years ago. And the aeroplane is responsible. It sees everything from its elevated vantage point; from it nothing is hidden. It looks behind the screen of cavalry masking the enemy's front; it sees troops on the march or being carried in trains; it notes the numbers of Army Corps, the proportion of the different arms, and all the details of a vast machine.

Thus the art of war has been robbed of that element of surprise which afforded Napoleon dramatic opportunity for the display of his genius. His object was to discover the weak spot in the enemy's lines, and, having discovered it, to hurl upon it all the forces at his command. His success depended upon the speed and sureness with which the great blow could be struck. A premature revelation would have spoiled all. But a *coup* of the sort is no longer possible, for a manœuvre on the one side is met, instantly, by a manœuvre on the other. War now consists in a series of parallel movements; its art has changed. It would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that it does not exist. The two armies turn about each other like boxers in the preliminary phases of fight. They pivot clumsily to catch each other at a disadvantage, and that is practically all the art of it.

The rest is a ding-dong battle of resistance, of marching and counter-marching. Anything less like Napoleon's way of making war it would be difficult to imagine. It is like playing bridge with your opponent looking over your shoulder. He knows when you are finessing and when you are playing for an opening. In those conditions, how is it possible to gain a brilliant victory by great crushing blows, having calculated the "psychological moment"? This is as far from present realities as Napoleon's canter on his white horse along the line on the eve of battle on a visit to the outposts. You could not imagine Joffre cantering from Dunkirk to Belfort before breakfast at the moment of beginning the battle which lasts weeks and not merely a single day.

Thus all the conditions of warfare have changed, and with them the mentality and methods of commanders. Joffre is rarely seen on horseback; but he has much the figure of the Corsican—short and stout, and giving the impression of power. He spends a part of each day in a long, low, rapid motor-car visiting the lines. It is impossible to visit all the points—much must be left to the corps commander after the general plan is settled; this robs a generalissimo of personal contact with his troops; he is more or less unknown to them, and Joffre probably has to show papers to his sentries. He wears out two chauffeurs a day in his rush from point to point.

HORROR OF "RECLAME."

But beyond that Joffre must hold the wires in this tremendous system. You have to imagine him passing long hours in an unpretentious room with a receiver to his ear. His assistant generals bend over maps and examine attentively the line of country; but Joffre has no need of that: rivers, mountains, valleys are engraved ...y in his brain. His chief characteristic is calmness. He is as calm in war as in peace. And that quality has bred confidence. He has confidence in himself, and has given confidence to others. His staff never for a moment doubts his capacity to win, and that conviction has percolated through to the masses of the troops. It has made him popular, though he has done nothing to engender that; on the contrary, he eschews popularity. He lives apart from Press "réclame"; he does not seek it and he dislikes it. To those who attack him and to those who defend him he shows an equal indifference. Junior officers sometimes take up the cudgels for him in a newspaper—for Joffre has made enemies like most strong men—but he disregards their good offices just as he disregards criticism. None can say that he owes his promotion to having defended Joffre. Military merit is the only quality recognized by the generalissimo.

But if he appears to take no notice of attacks; particularly in the popular Press, he is none the less very open to ideas, and listens attentively when a likely plan is presented to him. He knows how to combine the best in his own and other people's projects. He is modest as he is unassuming. His readiness to accept suggestion has fostered the belief that he is an adapter and organizer rather than strategist. He is both. His campaigns show the soldier as well as the engineer and organizer. But his great maxim is that in war nothing can be improvised. Every detail must be thought out; that marks his superiority over other modern commanders. A long preparation has gone to each success. He succeeds because he takes the infinite trouble necessary to secure it.

His achievement is the formation of the General Staff. He has brought together the best military brains in France and co-ordinated and controlled their efforts. He has exorcised politics, that bane of the French Army. It is the more to his credit, for his own political opinions are opposed to those of his chief coadjutors. A Republican and Freemason, he is surrounded by men who are Catholic and disposed to cavil at the present Constitution; but it makes no difference to his appreciation of them. His chief confidence is given to Generals Pau and de Castelnau, neither of whom belongs to his school of politics; and when he arrived at power—on Pau's recommendation to the War Council—he soon showed that politics meant nothing to him; his advent as Commander-in-Chief was followed by the departure of the "Parliamentary soldiers," who should never have been drawn from their natural obscurity.

The result of his firmness and singleness of purpose is that he commands the greatest fighting machine in the world, from which every other consideration than that of efficiency has been obliterated. When it was necessary to break the careers of five Generals who had shown weakness in manœuvres, he did not hesitate. His own career has been one of great rapidity. He was Bachelor of Science at 16 and entered the Polytechnique (the French Woolwich) at 17. Then came the war of 1870, in which he distinguished himself as second lieutenant, and then worked on fortifications. He managed those of Paris so well that, MacMahon made him captain at 22. He became such an expert in constructing defences in various parts of the world that he feared to be doing that and nothing else for the rest of his life. "I want to command troops," he said, and the chance came in Cochin. China and the Sudan, where he avenged the massacre of the Bonnier column and planted the Tricolor on Timbuctoo the mysterious.

A PLAIN SOLDIER.

Few of his pupils at Fontainebleau, where he became Professor of Military Construction, thought of him, I imagine, as the ...ommander-in-Chief. He has no future C... pose, and is not at all the type parade, no ...valier" dear to the hearts of of "beau ... ...ich demoiselles. He is just a romantic Fre... ...odern and scientific. He is plain soldier, ...ut the faults of a savant. a savant witho... ... is leavened by a high His mass of theor... ...l. He understands the sense of the practica... what to expect from common soldier and ... raise him on occahim. He knows how t... ... Day at the battle sion, and his Order of th... ...uff of revolutionof the Marne was of the s... be prepared to ary generals. "You must ...d," he said; die rather than yield groun... ...d." He is "weakness will not be tolerat... rhetorical more direct, you see, and less... ...ls to witness. ...d at than Napoleon calling the Pyramids to witness.

Joffre was not known to the worl... com-large when, in 1911, he was placed in ... ...rd mand of the French Army. Few had hea... his name. He had worked silently all thes... years, and he continues to work as silently as is compatible with his high position.

In this he is aided, it must be said, by the Republican prejudice against the notoriety of generals. Joffre's Order of the Day giving praise to de Castelnau, on his elevation in the Legion of Honour, was suppressed in the Bordeaux papers by the Censor, apparently because it was considered to be against the interests of the Republic that a general should become popular.

That is better than the practice in 1870, when generals' names were bandied in drawing rooms and attached to imaginary exploits. To-day it is a war of silence and anonymity. It accords with the genius of Joffre, which flourishes best removed from publicity. And the very nature of the fighting favours inarticulate war. It is a war of fatigue and resistance; he who wears the longer wins. It is a soldiers' war in which quality and equipment play the leading role; it is "scientific" war—German made—as opposed to "artistic" war of Napoleon, and Joffre has become a master of the new system, which he did not invent.

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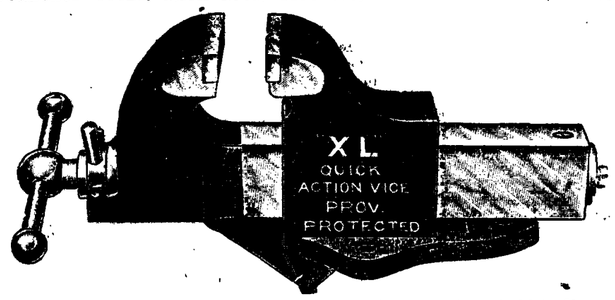

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